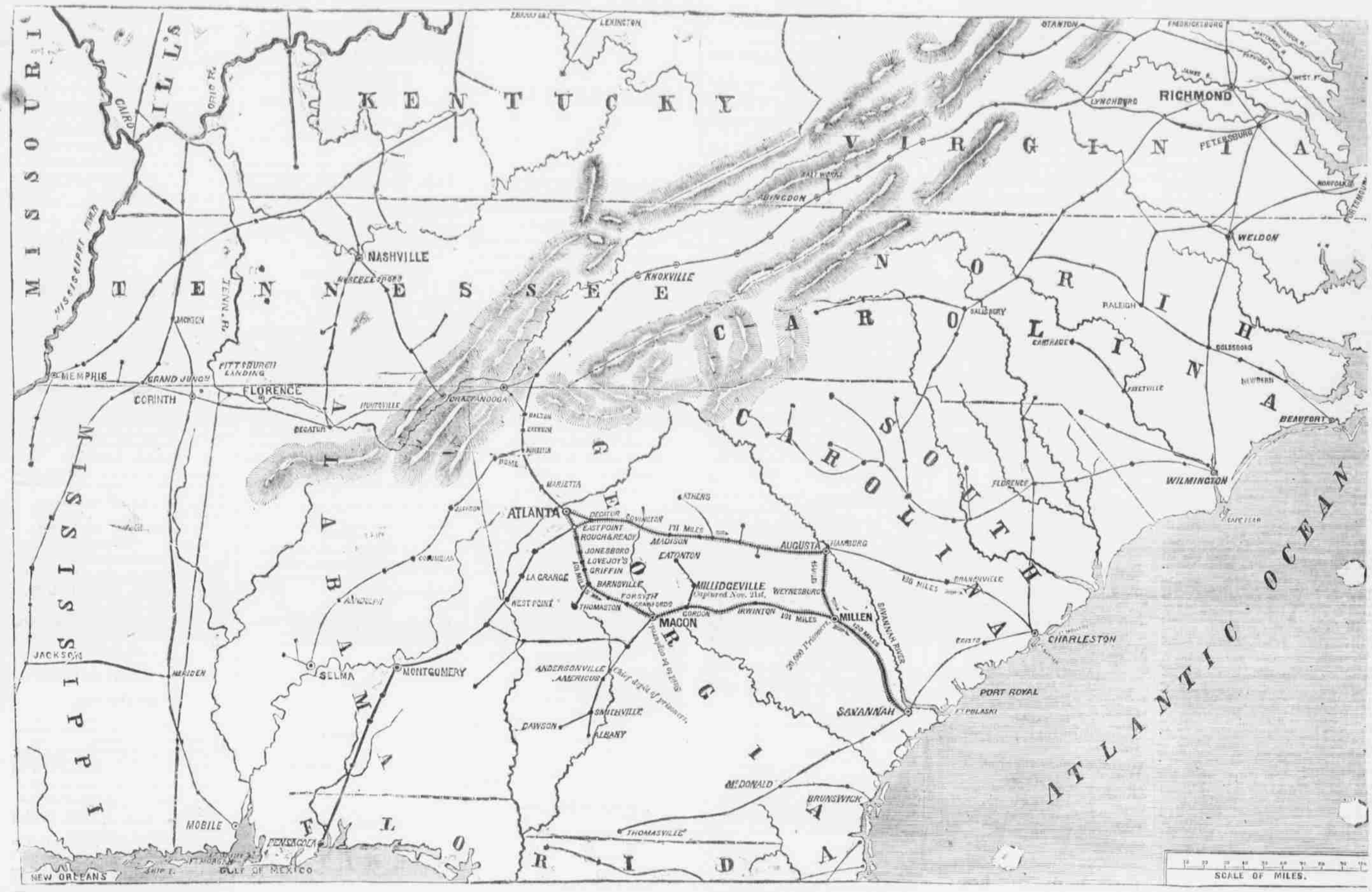
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864 [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Map Showing the Progress of General Sherman Towards the Atlantic, and the Position of the Armies in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, &c.



Gen. Sherman's Army

HIS ADVANCE AT MILLEN.

The Rebels Abandon their Prison Camp at Millen on December 2.

SHERMAN REPORTED FOUR MILES DISTANT.

Reconnoissance on Savannah River.

PREPARATIONS MAKING TO CROSS.

The Details of the Battles of Waynesboro, Griswoldville, and Grahamsville.

SHERMAN APPROACHING THE SEA-COAST—RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE EXPEDITION—ITS SUCCESS PLACED BEYOND DOUBT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—In addition to the admissions of the Richmond papers of the 5th inst., that General Sherman's main army had reached Millen, the authorities have information of unquestionable reliability, that General Sherman's main army had already passed Millen without a battle, and without the expenditure of any ammunition, except what was used in the two or three skirmishes of detachments already reported.

Having passed Millen, there is no opportunity for any Rebel force whatever to interrupt his march to the point upon the coast for which he originally set out, and where the supplies and mails for that army will arrive simultaneously with its arrival. The complete success of Sherman's great enterprise is now beyond a shadow of a doubt, and it has been demonstrated that all that remains of the armed Rebellion is comprised in the two armies of Hood and Lee, both of which will soon be rendered powerless.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE MARCH TO MILLEN—ONE COLUMN OF THE ARMY EAST OF MILLEN.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 5.

Two important statements have reached us. One is that a portion of Sherman's army has passed Millen. *The enemy has not entered the town.* The other statement is to the effect that the column which has been lingering for some time in the neighborhood of Macon has left the country and gone off to the main body.

What and where is the main body? These are questions which we are unable to answer, but we presume that it is the column which is represented to have "passed Millen." Whither is it going? This also is a question which cannot be answered with certitude; but our own belief is that Sherman will now make all speed for Brunswick, on the coast, and probably may reach it with some of his army.

This is not yet altogether sure. His long delay, his lingering and hankering between Macon and Augusta, have given the Confederate Generals time to collect large bodies of troops at important points, and before Sherman sees the blue water in all human probability he must fight one or more general actions. It is not impossible that such a battle may take place to-day or to-morrow. At any rate, this campaign is evidently drawing to its close, and the end will be the reaching of the coast by Sherman, or his defeat and perhaps his surrender at some point near that where he now is.

SHERMAN WITHIN FOUR MILES OF MILLEN ON DECEMBER 2—THE OCCUPATION OF THE PLACE ASSUMED TO BE A FACT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 5.

Sherman's whereabouts is not positively known. It is not certain that he has even yet reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At 4 P. M. last Friday the telegraph operator at Millen announced that Sherman was within four miles of the place, and that he himself was on the point of bidding it a hasty adieu. Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within twenty miles of Millen for nearly a week.

SHERMAN'S POSITION ASCERTAINED.

From the Savannah Republican, December 1.

The whereabouts of Sherman's main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements yesterday indicated anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Without entering into particulars, we would say that the signs are that many people who have been unduly alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march will be agreeably disappointed.

Important movements are on foot to meet him wherever he may go; but these will be developed at the proper time.

THE ARMY REPORTED MAKING FOR THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 30.

It must be confessed that for the past week Sherman has been very successfully acting the part of an artful dodger, confounding all calculations, and exciting general apprehension by his eccentric movements.

The latest reports indicate that he is moving towards the Savannah river. But there is little reliance to be placed in any indication of intentions as yet. Until he shall get out of the triangle in which he has been manœuvring since he left Atlanta, we can infer nothing with certainty, from any of his movements, as to his ultimate course. He may turn upon Augusta, and seek to force his way through South Carolina, or he may push for Savannah or Brunswick.

PREPARATIONS TO CROSS THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, December 1.

It is reported that a party of Sherman's scouts visited Demara's ferry on Sunday. They remained some time in that vicinity taking observations. It is thought by many that Sherman will endeavor to cross the Savannah river at that point.

SHERMAN "BROUGHT TO A HALT," OR TAKING HIS EASE.

From the Savannah News, November 29.

Sherman seems to be making no progress in his invasion of the State. He is no nearer the coast than he was several days ago. He appears to be hesitating, and acting altogether as though he was caught in a bad box and don't know how to get out. Afraid to go forward, and cannot go back, his men and animals tired and hungry, with our forces rapidly closing in around him, all these things excite the liveliest hopes of his utter destruction.

THE REBELS DEPENDING ON THE SWAMPS AND MARSHES TO DROWN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 30.

It is very generally conceded that Sherman, avoiding both Augusta and Macon, has gone on his winding way, either to Savannah, Brunswick, or Port Royal. To reach either Brunswick or Savannah he has to traverse a barren waste of land to meet, as he approaches his destination swamps impenetrable to an army, save by causeways, which could easily be destroyed before him. One good road, indeed, is at his option, but then he may find upon that road opposition which he little dreamed of, and which may stay his march.

Should he attempt to reach Port Royal, he will probably cross the Savannah at Sister's Ferry. On the South Carolina side, immediately opposite this ferry, the soil is porous and marshy. There, too, he may possibly encounter masked batteries and other obstacles to numerous to mention.

Somehow, we are in common with our fellow-citizens, strongly of the opinion that Sherman and his robbers are marching to doom. We know some very good news and see some very excellent signs. Be patient; the fruit is not yet ripe.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS TO THE 30TH ULTIMO.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, December 1.

Wheeler was still engaged in fighting the Federals on Wednesday. Results unknown.

When General Wheeler struck Kilpatrick's raiders at Big creek they killed over three hundred horses to prevent them falling into Wheeler's hands.

From the Savannah Republican, December 1.

General Wheeler manages Kilpatrick with all ease, and with a less force has whipped and driven him in every engagement. He has taken one stand of colors, which is evidence of the vigor with which he has pressed him.

DICK TAYLOR RELIEVES JOE WHEELER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 5.

It is reported that General Dick Taylor has been put in command of our cavalry now operating against Sherman.

The Battle of Waynesboro.

WHEELER REPORTED TO HAVE DEFEATED KILPATRICK ON NOVEMBER 28, AT WAYNESBORO.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 30.

It is rumored that Wheeler fought all day Monday, near Waynesboro, with the Federals, with success, capturing over two thousand prisoners.

Everything indicates that there will be stirring times from below in a few days. The prospect now is that a heavy battle will take place.

From a gentleman who left Waynesboro Tuesday morning we learn that the country around that place is strewn with dead Yankees and horses. He also stated that the railroad bridge over Brier creek was not burned; neither was the railroad out this side of Millen.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 23.

About one hundred and fifty of the Yankee cavalry went to Waynesboro on Sunday and set fire to the town, but Wheeler arrived in time to prevent much damage, and, following the raiders, whipped them severely. There had been no enemy within twelve miles of the Georgia Railroad, and the trains have resumed their regular schedule. We have captured a considerable number of horses, and scattered the organization of the raiders. The movements of the enemy are narrowly watched, and every movement of Sherman is known to our commanding officers.

[Waynesboro is a station on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, thirty-two miles south of the former city. It is on the main and direct road from Warrenton—the last position of Slocum's—positively reported—to Savannah or Beaufort. It is only about twenty miles due north of Millen. If our cavalry had reached this point on the 28th ult. it is safe to estimate that the infantry had reached Millen at least by the 2d inst.

The Battle of Griswoldville.

From the Richmond Whig, December 5.

We have already copied from the Georgia papers some particulars of the battle with Howard's Corps at Griswoldville, nine miles east of Macon, on the Central Railroad. The Confederate force consisted of three brigades of militia, two regiments of State line troops and the Athens and Augusta battalions, all under the command of General Phillips. He attacked the enemy about twelve o'clock on the 22d. The enemy fell back one mile on the Central Railroad, towards Savannah, where they had erected three lines of fortifications.

General Phillips pursued them to their breastworks, when he ordered a charge, driving the enemy from his defenses. The enemy made several desperate efforts to recapture the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. General Phillips held his position. The enemy withdrew during the night. The Macon *Telegraph* says:—

We learn that the militia forces behaved with distinguished gallantry, advancing upon the enemy's breastworks in perfect order, and with no struggling. They charged through an open field to within fifty yards of the Yankee works, and maintained their ground until ordered to withdraw.

The Athens battalion, commanded by Major Cook, and the Augusta battalion, under Major Jackson, both under the immediate orders of the former officer, were distinguished for the cool and steady manner in which they bore themselves in the battle. These troops, as well as the militia forces, acted like veterans, and faced the destructive fire of the enemy with as much firmness as would have been displayed by the forces of Hood or Lee.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Breckinridge Retiring Slowly—Situation at Cumberland Gap.

The Louisville *Journal* has the following:—

We have reliable information that Breckinridge is slowly retiring before General Burbridge's advance in East Tennessee. He does not appear to be anxious for battle, although his force, perhaps, is as large as our own. General Burbridge has occupied Bean Station, a little town in Granger county, and a point nearly equally distant from Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. General Breckinridge has retreated into the edge of Virginia, perhaps with the hope of outflanking our forces and making a bold and rapid sweep down upon Tazewell and Gap.

With General Stoneman at Knoxville, General Burbridge in the vicinity of Bean Station, and General Breckinridge near the Virginia line, we cannot see how the situation is greatly improved. Cumberland Gap is exposed unless General Burbridge keeps well to the north and left and covers the point with his army. It is evident that Breckinridge is manœuvring for a better position. When his army was concentrated at Bean Station, he threatened both Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. By his retreat to the Virginia line he threatens Cumberland Gap alone. General Stoneman can now advance from Knoxville, and concentrate his command with the forces under Burbridge. With the wings united, the army will be quite formidable, and Breckinridge will find it too strong for him to oppose.

The Captured Battle-Flags—Another Ohio Hero.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of December 4 states that Riley's Brigade captured twenty-two battle-flags at the battle of Franklin. It says:—

General Riley has distinguished himself as "the fighting General." His brigade comprises the 100th and 104th Ohio, 12th and 16th Kentucky, and the 8th Tennessee. The 175th Ohio was temporarily attached to this brigade in the battle of Franklin. General Riley is a plain, unassuming man, rather rough in appearance and careless in dress, but a type of the true gentleman. He is of Irish parentage, and was born in Portage county, Ohio. In 1861 he raised the 104th Ohio in Stark, Portage, and Columbiana and Summit counties, Ohio.

His first fight was at Covington, Ky., on the 2d of September, 1862, and he has been actively engaged ever since, having served through the East Tennessee campaign with Burnside, and commanded the reserve at Knoxville, and served with Sherman through the campaign ending with the capture of Atlanta, and has rendered valuable service in the present campaign under General Thomas.

The 3d Division of the 23d Corps, to which Riley's Brigade belongs, is commanded by General Cox, who has proved himself not only a cool, cautious General, but also a brave, determined soldier. He has been entrusted with the command of the 23d Corps on several occasions, and has fully proved his ability as a corps as well as a division commander.

Letter from the President to a Centenarian.

The Providence *Journal* says:—Deacon John Phillips, of Southbridge, R. I., whose great age—one hundred and four years—did not prevent him from doing his duty at the polls on the 8th of November, has received the following letter from the President:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 21st November, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you acted so honorable a part, and I take the liberty of writing to you to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable.

"The example of such devotion to civic duties in one whose days have already been extended an average life-time beyond the Psalmist's limits, cannot but be valuable and fruitful. It is not for myself only, but for the country, which you have in your sphere served so long and so well, that I thank you.

"Your friend and servant, A. LINCOLN.

"Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS."

—Lieutenant Frank McGrade, First Lieutenant commanding Company D, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, officially reports the success of the expedition sent with supplies to Fort Thompson. He collected twenty-two straggling Indians on the way out, and left them at that post. The round trip was made in thirty-two days.

—"Old Mortality Redivivus" writes to the London *Times* that he has discovered the tomb and monument of Selden in the inner Temple, covered with rubbish and totally neglected. He also found that the dust and bones of this profound scholar have been carted away and shot into a dust-hole.

—The Madrid *Gazette* states that the Queen of Spain gives direct pecuniary assistance to three thousand men and seventeen hundred and sixty-seven women, and gives employment of different kinds to nineteen hundred and eighty-four men, making in all sixty-seven hundred and fifty-one individuals. This relief costs her a sum of 10,926,000 reals. In the number mentioned there are persons of all classes, from the highest to the humblest.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

Latest Southern News

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE IN GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 5.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 1st inst., contains the following paragraphs:

Telegraphic communication with Millen has been resumed.

WHEELER was still engaged in fighting the Federals on Wednesday. Results unknown.

It is reported that a party of SHERMAN'S scouts visited Demara's Ferry on Sunday. They remained some time in that vicinity taking observations. It is thought by many that SHERMAN will endeavor to cross the Savannah river at that point.

Gen. Iverson from SHERMAN'S rear state that his line of march is marked with dead animals, broken wagons, boxes of meat, stragglers, &c.

When General WHEELER struck KILPATRICK'S raiders at Big creek, they killed over three hundred head of horses to prevent them from falling into WHEELER'S hands.

Yesterday morning the train on the Georgia Railroad brought down about one hundred prisoners, who were said to have been captured somewhere in the neighborhood of Waynesboro'. They are supposed to be a portion of SHERMAN'S army that had straggled away from the main body, and fell an easy prey to our forces. They were all hearty looking men.

Trains run up on the Georgia road as far as Greensboro'.

The work of repairing the road to Atlanta will be commenced as soon as practicable.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Yankees appropriated over two thousand horses and mules in Glascock and Warren counties.

The *Chronicle*, of the 30th, says:—A gentleman from Newton county states that several of the large plantations in that section were completely destroyed by the Federals, sweet mean of every kind, and all the houses thereon burned, except those occupied by negroes.

Emory College, Oxford, was also destroyed, and all the buildings connected with the same, together with their contents. This college was the property of the Methodist Church of this State. Several fine libraries belonging to the various college societies, besides the one belonging to the college itself, were among the property burned. Also a large and extensive mineralogical cabinet, fine chemical apparatus &c.

As the Federals approached the town they were fired upon, and one of their party killed. The college was burned in retaliation.

It is estimated that the property cost nearly half a million before the war.

A letter from the Mayor of Greensboro' describes the arrival of the Yankees in that town, and their conduct while there. He says:—

Had WELCH & DELEVAN'S circus and menagerie come along, it could not have made more excitement amongst the negroes and little boys; but I can say I never saw negroes behave better and look more indignant than our negro population, especially after the Yankees robbed them. They took from CHARLES NORTON twenty-two or three dollars. Others were robbed of coats and watches.

I regret to state that our friends across the river in Morgan county lost heavily. Among them Colonel JOSHUA HILL and THOMAS STAFFORD.

The only telegraphic information at the War Department last night, except despatches relating to the disposition of troops, was a telegram from Macon, stating that the Yankee force which had been operating in the vicinity of that city had been withdrawn, and gone in the direction of the main body.

The indications are that SHERMAN will direct his course towards Darien or Brunswick.

We received, by this morning's mail, our Augusta exchanges of the 30th ultimo, and Savannah *News* of the 29th. They throw very little light upon the situation of affairs at the date of their publication. The *News* says:

"SHERMAN seems to be making no progress in his invasion of the State. *He is no nearer the coast than he was several days ago.* He appears to be hesitating, and acting altogether as though he were caught in a bad box and don't know how to get out. Afraid to go forward, and cannot go back; his men and animals tired and hungry, with our forces rapidly closing in around him—all these things excite the liveliest hopes or his utter destruction."

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Somehow we are, in common with our fellow-citizens, strongly of the opinion that SHERMAN and his rabbles are marching to doom. We know some very good news and see some very excellent signs. Be patient; the fruit is not yet ripe.

From Milledgeville.

Whilst in Milledgeville, SHERMAN made his headquarters in the executive mansion. The State House was not burned, but much mutilated. The penitentiary and arsenal were burned and the magazine blown up.

SHERMAN'S whereabouts is not positively known. It is not certain that he has even yet reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At 4 o'clock P. M., last Friday, the telegraph operator at Millen announced that SHERMAN was within four miles of the place, and that he himself was on the point of beating a hasty adieu. Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within twenty miles of Millen for nearly a week.

When SHERMAN advanced on Milledgeville, one of his columns moved against Macon. Official information was received here last night that this column had disappeared from the neighborhood of Macon. It is now, no doubt, moving to join SHERMAN in the neighborhood of Millen, and it was for this that SHERMAN has been waiting. His force being massed, he will strike out for his objective point, which, it is believed, is Darien, near the mouth of the Altamaha river, fifty miles south of Savannah.

From East Tennessee.

The Bristol *Register* learns from Morristown that on the 26th ult. the Yankees attempted to scout this side of Strawberry Plains, but were driven back across the river, since when all has been quiet at the front.

General STONEMAN, of Georgia notoriety, is now in command of the Federal forces in East Tennessee, with his head-quarters about Knoxville. The Union element reports that he is pressing horses to mount GILLEM'S command, and re-organizing them for a forward movement. Generals VAUGHN and DUKE are on the lookout for him, and will tender him a characteristic reception whenever he is ready to come.

From Western Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig Dec. 5.

A letter from Princeton, Mercer county, states that Col. WITCHER had just returned from an expedition into the enemy's lines, in Western Virginia. He destroyed three forts, two block-houses, two steamboats, captured many prisoners, about 100 horses, 300 or 400 fine beef cattle, one piece of artillery, a large amount of stores, and brought out three or four companies of recruits, besides many absentees, and lost only two men.

From the Valley.

Nothing of interest has taken place in the Shenandoah Valley since the Yankees were driven through Edensburg. The enemy are said to be encamped below Strasburg, their head-quarters near Kernstown.

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 5.

The South Carolina Legislature assembled on Monday last.

In the Senate the Hon. W. D. PORTER was unanimously re-elected President; WM. E. MARTIN, Clerk; S. C. KENNEDY, Reading Clerk; A. D. GAILLARD, Doorkeeper; J. D. GAILLARD, Messenger, were all unanimously re-elected. Hon. W. D. PORTER addressed the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual qualifications of members (J. H. READBURY in the Chair), the election of Speaker was proceeded with. The third ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. BOYLSTON, as follows: ALDRICH, 39; BOYLSTON, 45.—Capt. HENRY BULST received several votes at each ballot.

J. T. SLOAN was re-elected Clerk, C. F. HANCKEL was elected Reading Clerk, G. M. GRAY was re-elected Doorkeeper.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice President; Hon. Mr. CONRAD, M. C. from Louisiana, and Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, were severally invited to occupy seats on the floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIRD WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, HAMLET.

The CHOICE SEATS of the Academy to be had at the Book Stand, Continental Hotel. 12-5

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
Stage Manager.....JOHN S. WRIGHT

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, DECEMBER 8 and 9, EDWIN FORREST

will render his profound and brilliant interpretation of the character of HAMLET.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, in Shakespeare's grand and philosophic Tragedy of that name.

OPHELIA BY MRS. SCHELLER.

which she has made by careful study an artistic specialty

MADAME PONISI as the Queen of Denmark,

MR. JOHN M'CULLOUGH as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father,

and all the artists of the company will appear.

MR. FORREST

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.

The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst.

Books close on WEDNESDAY 7th inst.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, No. 14 Farquhar Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 29, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon-General, without delay.

J. W. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

12-7 thst

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 521 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after the 10th instant, free of State taxes.

The books will be closed for transfer on the 5th instant at 3 P. M., and be opened on the 10th.

12-1-9t P. W. WILTBANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

COMMITTEE.
E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE, 11-25-18t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company Office, 78 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 3 st of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-11t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE Second National Bank of Philadelphia. FRANKFORD, December 5, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$73,634 98	
United States Loans	455,000 00	
		$528,624 98
Specie		
United States Notes	60,986 60	
Due from Banks	167,853 40	
Capital	250,000 00	
Deposits	$347,411 96	
Due to Banks	16,005 19	
		353,417 15
Circulation	250,000 00	

Condition of the Bank this 5th day of December, 1864.

12-6 6t W. H. SHAWN, Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA. HARRISBURG, December 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 54.

I. The Commander-in-Chief, in announcing that Major-General Couch has been by the War Department relieved from the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to service in the field, deems it just to express the regret which he feels at the interruption of the relations which have existed, during more than eighteen months, between that officer and the State authorities, and to say that the promptitude, carefulness, vigor, and integrity with which General Couch at all times fulfilled all his duties in this Department, have entitled him to the highest esteem and regard.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have learned to know his merit, and will be gratified to hear of that new distinction which, in active service, his skill, spirit, and gallantry cannot fail to add to his already high reputation as a patriot and soldier.

II. The Commander-in-Chief deems it a proper subject of congratulation that the command of the Department devolves upon Major-General Cadwalader, a citizen of our own State, and an officer of high integrity and military character, and by whom, the people can rely, the public service will be wisely and vigorously carried on.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General Pennsylvania. 12 6-3t

ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share), free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will close on Tuesday, December 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 12th.

JOHN F. GRAFF, 12-3-7t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

12-2-1m WILLIAM FENNELL, Cashier.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR, Merchant Tailor, 10 3 2m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

UMBRELLAS

FOR 12-7 thst

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w s

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

CHARLES RUMPP, POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Cabas, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. CHARLES DUMMIG,

No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps so large a variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES,
JEWELRY, GOLD, AND GLOVE BOXES.
NECESSAIRES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PARIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CARAS, POCKET-BOOKS CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMON BOARDS.
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very large variety, of every sized known, kept in this store, surpasses in beauty and tasteful dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast; Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-22t

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,

11-30-2t No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

What would be a more acceptable Christmas present
FOR A GENERAL,
FOR A COLONEL,
FOR A CAPTAIN,
FOR A LIEUTENANT,
FOR A SURGEON,

than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, such as can always be obtained, in the highest artistic finish, at GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROS., Manufacturing Jewellers, Sansom street Hall, No. 618 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE.

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 1m

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S PATENT BABY-TENDER,

OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of Fancy Holiday Goods, at the

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

No. 932 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHY.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER, No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER, No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash prices.

12-6-1m ALSO, Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE

AT

LOW PRICES,

IN

WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND OAK.

I ALSO OFFER

CALIFORNIA MARBLE,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE MARBLE THAT THE WORLD PRODUCES.

MY STOCK IS VERY LARGE AND THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

No. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6 thstuth1t

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

For 24 Portraits,	morocco			$1 00 to $2 00
" 40	"	"		2 00 to 4 00
" 50	"	"		2 50 to 7 00
" 60	"	"	clasps	3 50 to 10 00
" 100	"	"	"	5 50 to 10 00
" 150	"	"	gilt	8 00 to 12 50
" 200	"	"	"	12 00 to 17 50

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS In Every Variety of Style.

RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,

ANTIQUE,

IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,

ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,

Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.

WILLIAM W. HARDING, MANUFACTURER, No. 326 CHESNUT STREET, 12-3 BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

NOW READY!!!

LIFE OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

WINFIELD, THE LAWYER'S SON, AND HOW HE BECAME A MAJOR-GENERAL.

BY REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, Late Chaplain U. S. Vols.

AN AUTHENTIC AND POPULAR LIFE OF Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Published in handsome style, on fine white paper, elegantly illustrated, with a CORRECT PORTRAIT,

From a Photograph furnished by his parents, and several spirited designs, one of them drawn by the General himself, whilst a cadet at West Point.

Every boy in the country should read this book.

Price, $1 50.

ASHMEAD & EVANS, PUBLISHERS, No. 724 CHESNUT STREET, Below Eighth, 12 6tuths3t PHILADELPHIA.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO No. 512 ARCH STREET.

Office in New York,

11-8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH. This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schusselle, and engraved by Sartain, is having an unusual sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this country.

EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war.

This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents.

DISABLED SOLDIERS and others will find this the most pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application.

We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2 50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address

BRADLEY & CO., Publishers, No. 65 N. FOURTH Street, 11-12stuth1m Philadelphia.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh, Established 1841, incorporated 1855.

Young Men prepared for the Counting-House and Business Life.

Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent penmen.

Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c. TELEGRAPHING by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.

Catalogues containing the names of 471 students, terms, &c., furnished gratis on application.

11-17thstot S. H. CHITTENDEN & CO.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with ADVICE on Business, Health, Education, Self-improvement, Management and Training of CHILDREN, Social adaptation, &c., day and evening, by JOHN L. CAPEN, Phrenologist and Bookseller, No. 23 S. TENTH St., above Chesnut. 11-12-stuth1m

THE WYOMING VALLEY CANAL COMpany has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable at their office on and after the 24th December. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 24th inst. inclusive. An issue of 1000 shares of stock, at $50 per share to Stockholders, in the proportion of one share for every fourteen shares held by them respectively on the 15th instant, and to be paid on or before the 22d instant, is authorized for the purpose of paying off and cancelling bonds to the amount of $50,000, reducing the bonded debt of the Company to $500,000.

JOSEPH R. DULLES, President. December 6, 1864. 12-7-3t

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! To Whom it May Concern:—

All persons who can appreciate a good HAIR CUT should go to PULLINGER'S.

No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office, where they can get their hair cut to suit them when all others fail. One trial will convince any one that it is the place of all others in these United States 12-6-7t

MARY ANN TUTHILL AGAINST LEVI TUTHILL.—C. C. P., J. T., 1864, No. —. And now, December 3, 1864, on motion of Thomas K. Finletter, attorney for libellant, rule granted in the above case upon respondent to show cause why a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be entered in the above case. Returnable Saturday, December 17, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 12-3-thstu 2w*

In the House of Representatives, after the usual qualifications of members (J. H. READBURY in the Chair), the election of Speaker was proceeded with. The third ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. BOYLSTON, as follows: ALDRICH, 39; BOYLSTON, 45.—Capt. HENRY BULST received several votes at each ballot.

J. T. SLOAN was re-elected Clerk, C. F. HANCKEL was elected Reading Clerk, G. M. GRAY was re-elected Doorkeeper.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice President; Hon. Mr. CONRAD, M. C. from Louisiana, and Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, were severally invited to occupy seats on the floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH. GROVER & SINN, LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

THIS EVENING, THE HIT OF THE SEASON, THE HIT OF THE SEASON, THE HIT OF THE SEASON, THE HIT OF THE SEASON, THE HIT OF THE SEASON, A GLORIOUS SUCCESS. A GLORIOUS SUCCESS. A GLORIOUS SUCCESS. A GLORIOUS SUCCESS. A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

The LARGEST AUDIENCES that ever assembled within the doors of this Theatre have assembled the past three evenings to witness the production of Dion Boucicault's beautiful sensation and military drama,

JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;

OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES

that have assembled to do tribute to this Grand Drama, composed as they are mainly of BEAUTY AND FASHION, BEAUTY AND FASHION, BEAUTY AND FASHION, WERE ALL ENTHUSIASTIC IN THEIR ADMIRATION

At the elegant manner in which it was put before the public. It has been produced at an IMMENSE OUTLAY, IMMENSE OUTLAY, IMMENSE OUTLAY, in the Last Scene of this Grand spectacle, the STORMING OF THE REDAN, THE GRAND CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS Employes in active conflict OVER 100 PERSONS OVER 100 PERSONS OVER 100 PERSONS OVER 100 PERSONS

Upon the Stage at the same time, forming a tableau of such thrilling and powerful effect as to at once cause the GREATEST ENTHUSIASM IN EVERY BEHOLDER.

JESSIE BROWN, wherever produced, has always proved A MARKED SUCCESS. A MARKED SUCCESS. A MARKED SUCCESS.

The interest contained in the plot, the truthful and thrilling character of the story, enlivened by its beautiful TROPICAL SCENERY TROPICAL SCENERY TROPICAL SCENERY AND GREAT STAGE EFFECT Has always made it a DRAMA OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.

At Wallack's Theatre it ran for months, dating from the FIRST TO THE METROPOLIS The most favorable notice, while THE ENTIRE PUBLIC THE ENTIRE PUBLIC THE ENTIRE PUBLIC Manifested their interest by TURNING OUT EN MASSE, Nightly filling the First Dramatic Temple in the country to overflowing. Its great success at this Theatre proves that ITS POPULARITY HAS NOT DIMINISHED, But still holds its happy sway as one of the greatest of DRAMATIC HITS. DRAMATIC HITS. DRAMATIC HITS. DRAMATIC HITS. DRAMATIC HITS.

To conclude with, the third time at this Theatre, a Comic Drama, in two acts, called MICAWBER, MICAWBER, OR, WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.

Micawber.....Mr. Lewis Baker

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10, SIXTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE. SECOND WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE. CLARKE AS DE BOOTS. CLARKE AS TIMOTHY BROWN. CLARKE AS WADDILOVE.

TO-NIGHT (Thursday) Dec. 8, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Major Wellington de Boots.....J. S. CLARKE MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. Mr. Timothy Brown.....J. S. CLARKE THE FAT BOY. Waddilove.....J. S. CLARKE

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE. In rehearsal—KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK of the extraordinary engagement of the charming, able, and versatile young actress, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, who will appear THIS EVENING in a new, thrilling, and beautiful Play, in a Prologue and four Acts, by J. W. Wallack, Jr., entitled GEMEA, THE HEBREW MOTHER.

Gemea, the Hebrew Matron.....LUCILLE WESTERN
Gemea, a Fortune-Teller.....LUCILLE WESTERN

In rehearsal, "CECILE; Or, Love and Hate." Box Office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN CONCERT HALL, AS FOLLOWS:—

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, "PECULIAR PEOPLE." FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, "TEMPERANCE."

These will be the only Lectures by Mr Gough in this city during the season.

Tickets for each Lecture, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. The sale of tickets will begin at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. They will also be sold at the Hall on the evening of each Lecture.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

As the demand for tickets will doubtless be great, early application will be necessary to secure seats. 12-1

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS. — STAR ENGAGEMENT. WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

Directress.....Mrs. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).

The largest company in the world. A star engagement having been made with the immense NICOLO Troupe, these great artists will appear this evening and every evening during the week. Young NICOLO, an aerial performer on the L'Echelle Perilleuse or Flying Trapeze, is regarded by all critics as the child wonder. The TALLEN BROTHERS, and W. ROCHELLE, the great Man-Monkey, with Herr NICOLO, constitute the Troupe. The DENZER BROTHERS, EATON STONE, TOM KING, G. BATCHELOR, Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINSON, CHAS. SAKWOOD and Family, will also appear in many beautiful scenes. The Trained Dogs will also appear. Clown, Mr. SAM. STICKNEY, Jr. Come early, and get seats at first. Commence at 7:45.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 38 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $6, as to size and location.

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEBT, is now on exhibition at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, Together with the entire collection of the Institution. Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-3m*

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK.

At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.

The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-15

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

UNDER THE BAN (LE MAUDIT) Harper Brothers, New York.

A French abbe, either through pique or change of sentiment, has decided to exhibit the shortcomings of certain sects of the Roman Church. Being within the ring, and a strong anti-Jesuit, his *expose* is highly interesting and spicy, not to say virulent in its nature. It is woven up with undeniable skill, and a thrilling romance wrought out of exciting materials. The appearance of the work in Parisian literary circles has caused a great sensation, and the unknown abbe is receiving his full share of praise, while in the religious community it has caused amazement and rage, similar to the bursting of a bomb shell after a truce has been proclaimed. Deep and loud are the Jesuitical anathemas heaped upon his devoted head. That his incognito is strict may be considered fortunate. The translation is excellent, and much of the tart idiosyncrasies of style and language is preserved. The characters are all well delineated, and the whole plot covers a ground never before attempted by any novelist. It introduces the American reader into scenes of which he has only dared to dream, to glance and draw back shuddering. The character of Verdelan is derived from Luther, while Julio is a nature derived from the imagination, or rather the peculiar society which is imagination to our literati. A short chapter is devoted to a comparison between the General of the Jesuits and the Pope.

Would that a few more pages had been devoted to the subject! It is new and instructive, and exhibits to us the working behind the scenes of the Romish Church. In all the production, the author does not utter a word against the Church; but, like Fenelon, he lay bare the weakness, folly, and crime of certain prostitutions of the name of religion. The work is written in a flowing, easy style, and bears evident marks of the finished education of the author. It is only another triumph to the energy of Messrs. Harpers, and, as usual, will have a deservedly large sale.

BOHEMIANS OF LONDON. By Edward M. Shultz. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The work before us is emphatically a man's book. It is brilliant, light, sparkling, and exhibits the behavior of men with others of their sex. The bogus lord, the penniless *roue*, and the hale Englishman 'squire, are all depicted with a masterly pen. He enters into the circle of the literati, and reveals the foibles and eccentricities by which small minds attempt to procure a reputation of greatness. The review of the course of "The Teazer," a small periodical, how it struggled for existence, and labored for notoriety, is true to nature. We could name a certain small daily sheet of this city, which has worked and still does work, in order to continue to live, in all the dirty portion of journalism. "The Teazer" is its counterpart. One of the standard doctrines of the author of the "Bohemians" is expressed in his declaration that "we men want men's books. Nobody dare write a man's book—a novel, or a poem, or a memoir. When a fellow writes, he considers what can go into a family—what virgin sisters can read. So because our virgin sisters are idiots, we get idiotic books." Having adopted this as his principle, he presents us with a book for men, and a most interesting production has he woven out of the threads of social life. The work abounds in sarcasm and political badinage, and will have an immense circulation among the frequenters of our city clubs.

"FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA;" or, The Land of Promise as it now appears. By Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The subject of the condition, appearance and prospects of the Holy Land has been thoroughly written upon by numerous authors, but there is always room for a work of excellence on any subject, especially one which embraces a land as celebrated as Palestine. Dr. Newman has, by personal inspection and previous study, acquired a thorough knowledge of its present state and future prospects. The work is written in a narrative style and is full of general interest. It is interspersed with fine engravings, and contains a map which renders the account of his travels intelligible to the reader. To our religious public it affords a most interesting description of the land which, for its missions and its historic interest, is the place, above all others, which we look upon with reverence and love. The work is written in a remarkably graphic style and gives to the reader one of the best general ideas of scriptural geography that we have seen presented in any modern work. Our religious and reading community in general will hail with joy the appearance of the work in question.

ARIZONA AND SONORA. By Sylvester Mowry. Harper & Brothers.

From the pen of a citizen of a country flows a much more intelligible account of its resources and capabilities than could be expected when a foreigner describes a land through which he has only travelled, and whose institutions and wealth have been only superficially glanced at. Mr. Mowry is one of the largest proprietors in Arizona, and has thorough personal experience in all the minutiæ of mining operations. The work is invaluable to those who meditate investing or emigrating to these Eldoranos of the west. He gives us a glance into the bygone history of this region, and shows how civilization was swept away by the Indian wars. The riches of those far-off lands are inexhaustible, and the present work is a most valuable work of reference, as well as an interesting production to the general public.

THE QUESTIONAL READER AND UNION SPEAKER. By Richard Culver. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We have received from the author a copy of the above work, and would commend it to the student of elocution for careful study. It treats of the music of sentence; and any one paying the least attention to the art of public speaking knows the effect of a well-rounded period. The intonations of the voice are directed, emphatic words designated, and all the various departments of elocution thoroughly investigated. It is a most useful work.

MENTAL GEOMETRY. By Professor Holliwell. J. B. Lippincott & Co. (In Press.)

A work on this subject has been long demanded, and when we receive an advance copy, we will review it at large.

HISTOIRE DE LA MERE MICHEL ET DE SON CHAT. Par Emile de la Bedollierre. Philadelphia: F. Leypoldt.

Ce petit livre est publie pour un auxiliaire a la jeunesse americaine dans l'etude de la langue francaise et pour amuser les enfans. Dans cette ouvrage simple, le genie de la langue francaise se revele entier. A part l'extreme purite de style qui la distingue, elle recele d'un bout a l'autre cette verve exquise, cette fine satire qui fait le fond de l'esprit francais et qu'il faut studier dans son ensemble pour etre a meme d'en juger.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY has recently published a number of valuable works, among which we call particular attention to their beautiful edition of "The Poets," and their finely embossed "Books of Common Prayer." We have also received a "Tiny Library for Tiny People," in four volumes, beautifully bound and abounding in fine engravings. For the little folks they will prove a delightful recreation, and much information is conveyed under a pleasant form. Their collection of Sunday School Books is also varied and interesting.

HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

No Book House in the world has the fine assortment of Holiday Books that T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia now have on hand. The collection is rich, varied, choice, and many are very costly, and others so splendidly bound, that they needs must be seen to be appreciated.

Mrs. Wood's novels, the most pleasing in the language; Miss Frederika Bremer, the accomplished delineator of the domestic scenes of life; Mrs. Southworth, the American authoress; Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Miss Braddon, Dumas, Reynolds, Aimard, Scott, Morris, Pickering, Grey, Arthur, Jones, Maxwell, Ainsworth, Dickens, all contribute towards this department of literature, and their works swell up the shelves, presenting to the eye a scene of seeming magical illusion.

And here it would not be inappropriate to mention that Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., publish Dickens' complete illustrated works in twenty-four different editions, bound in every conceivable style, from the plain paper cover volume to the gorgeous full bound calf volume. What more suitable "Holiday Present" could be given to any one than a set of this author's writings? We answer, none.

The Juvenile Department has the largest and finest assortment of children's books ever offered before in this city. Books handsomely illustrated for children; stories of fairies; stories of giants; stories of adventure, grace the department from which selections can be made.

For boys and girls of larger growth, the collection is immense. The young aspirant for deeds of chivalry and knight errantry finds in the history of the olden times abundant source of delight.

Persons living at a distance can enclose the money for any set preferred, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Penna., in a letter, and on its receipt the books will be forwarded by return express, freight paid.

We may add that, in addition to their holiday books, Messrs. Peterson have a splendid assortment of photograph albums, of all styles, from the most moderate up to those capable of containing portraits of every prominent general in the National Army.

Translated for the Evening Telegraph.

ELECTRIC MARRIAGE.

The telegraph between Paris and Havre lately occluded a marriage worthy of this fast age:—

Lover—"Saw your daughter last night. Party. What nowry?"
Father—"Fifty thousand francs."
Lover—"Not enough."
Father—"How much?"
Lover—"Hundred thousand."
Father—"Can't come it."
Lover—"Sorry; love her; rich; say eighty thousand."
Father—"All right."
Lover—"Offer heart and hand."
Father—"Accepted."
Lover—"Leave by 2 40 train."
Father—"Ordered wedding dress."
Lover—"Eternal love to daughter."
Father—"Of course."

Alexandre Dumas published some time ago in a daily Paris paper, a novel in which the heroine, prosperous and happy, is assailed by consumption. All the gradual symptoms were most touchingly described, and the greatest interest was felt for the heroine.

One day the Marquis de Dalomieu called on him. "Dumas," said he, "have you composed the end of the story now publishing in the ——"

"Of course."

"Does the heroine die at the end?"

"Of course, dies of consumption. After such symptoms as I have described, how could she live?"

"You will have to make her live. You must change the catastrophe."

"I cannot."

"Yes, you must; for on your heroine's life depends my daughter's."

"Your daughter's!"

"Yes; she has all the various symptoms of consumption you have described, and watches mournfully for every new number of your novel, reading her own fate in your heroine's. Now, if you make your heroine live, my daughter, whose imagination has been deeply impressed, will live too. Come, a life to save is a temptation—"

"Not to be resisted."

Dumas changed his last chapters. His heroine recovered, and was happy.

About five years afterwards Dumas met the Marquis at a party.

"Ah! Dumas," he exclaimed, "let me introduce you to my daughter; she owes her life to you. There she is."

"That fine, handsome woman, who looks like Jeanne d'Arc?"

"Yes. She is married, and has had four children."

"And my novel four editions," said Dumas; "so we are quits."

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11-30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1s4-tf

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT street,
10-4-6m opposite State House.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.
Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once!*
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity*.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-1mths-2m

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE
PRICE OF CLOAKS,
At IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.
In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS suitable for the present and coming season which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember
IVENS & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7-1

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Selling off regardless of cost,
VELVET BEAVER COATS,
FROSTED do do
TRICOT do do
PLAIN BEAVER IN SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
J. CHAMBERS,
12-7wths3t No. 810 ARCH STREET.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
You can obtain at this Establishment.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH	CLOAKS,	
BEAVER	"	"
TROCOT	"	"
HEAVY RIBBED	"	"
FROSTED BEAVER	"	"
CHINCHILLA	"	"

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-3-thstu2m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.
The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
Which, for Variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. sc6-3m

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-15tuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE
COCOA
MATTINGS.
McCALLUM & CO.,
11-17thstu1m No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Lovett's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 5-4t
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

GAS HEATING STOVES!
CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!
EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE,
THE ONLY ONE THAT IS
FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.
Will Heat
OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING, AND BATH ROOMS,
With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.
G. W. LOOMIS,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,
11-22tuthstm PHILADELPHIA.

STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE,
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Offices,
11-19-1m No. 421 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
COAL AT HALF PRICE.
If our readers will call at
No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET,
On CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,
He will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Browne's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands. These Strips totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.
Call or send for Circular. 11-12tuth1N

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE
First Division,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. ERIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-18t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
First Division,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 29, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on
FRIDAY, December 2, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.
On FRIDAY, December 9, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. ERIN,
Colonel, in charge 1st Division,
12-1-7t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING,
Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cottings, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No 6, on Seventeenth between H and I streets, north, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of:—
Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Felt Hats, Trumpets, Bugles, Metallic Scales, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Mess Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.
ALSO,
About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 21.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-15t * Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C. November 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government wharf, foot of 6 street, Washington city, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, one steam tug and four Schuylkill barges, as follows:—
Steam tug "C. G. SAWTELLE."
Barge "ANTHONY CLINTON."
do "CITIZEN."
do "MILTON WILKINS."
do "UNITED STATES."
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-15t Depot of Washington, D. C.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines.
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
AT No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-29tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
Is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates as issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2-4w

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

We are informed by the report of the Postmaster-General that the financial condition of the Post Office Department is more prosperous than it was previous to the war. The average annual receipts from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, were $8,745,282·62, and the average annual expenditures for the same period, $14,482,008·44. This shows an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,737,725·82. Now the average annual receipts from 1862 to 1864, inclusive, were $10,871,530·97, and the expenditures $11,694,735·72. This shows an excess of expenditures over receipts of $823,254·75.

The estimates for 1866 fix the expenditures of all kinds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, at $14,097,500·00, and the gross revenue, including foreign postage and miscellaneous receipts, at $13,184,547·79. The estimated deficiency of revenue, therefore, as compared with estimated expenditures, will be $913,952·21. By deducting from this sum $700,000 (the amount of the permanent appropriations to compensate the Department for carrying free mail matter), this estimated deficiency is reduced to $213,952·21. Now, the grants for the transportation of free mail matter for the last two fiscal years have not been expended, and if we assume that this $700,000 for the last year is still available, no appropriation for any deficiency in the revenues will be required.

During the elapsed fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps (of the value of $10,177,327), 26 644,300 stamped envelopes (amounting to $765,512·50), and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers (amounting to $31,490) were issued. The total value of these issues compared with the issue of the previous year, shows an increase of $835,569·50. The value of the stamps and stamped envelopes sold was $10,776,589·58, and the amount used in the prepayment of postage was $9,878,155·61. The losses of stamps in the mails amounted to only $12·06, and of envelopes to $31·89. During the last six months of the year 1859 the losses in transmission were $4573.

Under the act for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by Confederate forces, or Rebel guerillas, one hundred and thirty-nine claims have been made, representing losses of postage stamps and money amounting in the aggregate to $5958·97. Sixty-two of these claims have been examined and reported on favorably, the aggregate of the credits allowed being $213·50.

With respect to army mails it is highly gratifying to learn that their forwarding and reception are conducted with so much celerity and certainty. The policy originally adopted, of excluding civilians from the mail service within the lines of the army, and detailing for that duty enlisted men of intelligence and reliability, has been found to be advantageous, and will be continued.

Attention is due to the remarks in this report as to mail distribution. It is thought that the mailing of all letters *direct* from one office to another, however situated, in so vast a territory as that embraced within the United States, is objectionable. Experiments have therefore been made with railway or traveling post offices. By the employment of these between Washington and New York, for instance, the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours. The universal application of this scheme will of course be a work of time, but whatever the cost, will be attended with more than recompensing advantages.

The statistics of the foreign mail service show that the aggregate postage (sea, inland, and foreign) upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, Russia, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium, amounted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, to $1,399,605·69, or more than $21,000 in excess of the largest amount realized in any previous fiscal year. The collections in this country, compared with those in Europe, give a result which proves a largely increased correspondence with Europe, notwithstanding our civil trouble, and the interruption of postal communications with the South.

In the course of the report the statement occurs that an arrangement with Canada adopts the principle of optional prepayment in both countries of the combined rate of international postage, each country retaining all the postage which it collects. This form, it will be seen, completely dispenses with accounts between the respective post departments, and has been adopted with all the other provinces except Newfoundland.

The free delivery of mail matter by carriers has been introduced at sixty-five offices, employing six hundred and eighty-five carriers, at an aggregate annual compensation of $317,561·22.

The number of dead letters, we are told, of every description, received and examined during the year, was 3,598,825. This is an increase of 958,409 over the preceding year, and is mainly due to the return of a large number of army and navy letters which it was found impracticable to deliver. The number of letters which it was found impossible to forward from the offices where deposited, or to deliver to the parties addressed, because of the postage being unpaid, or on account of being illegibly directed, and which were, in consequence, sent to the dead letter office, was 115,812. Of letters addressed to Rebel localities returned from various sources to the dead letter office, there were 31,423. Of these, over 28,000 were domestic. Of ordinary dead letters, or those not evidently worthless, 1,068,499 were returned to the writers.

A noticeable fact is that, during the first year of the Rebellion, the number of letters which passed between the United States and European countries decreased, while at the same time the ratio of letters returned increased. The correspondence each subsequent year has been increasing, while the ratio of dead letters returned to Europe has decreased.

On the 1st of November, a very important improvement, that of the postal money order system, was begun. A superintendent and assistant have been appointed, and one hundred and forty-one post offices have been designated as money order offices.

THE TOBACCO TAX CONVENTION.

Yesterday morning a Convention of tobacco manufacturers began its sessions at the Cooper Institute, New York. A report which was read stated that 429,390,771 pounds of tobacco had been raised in this country during the past year. Of the five grades of cigars contained in the schedule, the four of any great importance ranged under the $8, $15, $25, and $40 tax. Twenty-five cents per pound, it was stated, on all leaf tobacco, seemed to be a fair rate of assessment, and thirty cents would not be objected to by cigar manufacturers if they were protected in other respects. At the rate of twenty-five cents a pound over $107,000,000 would be raised on the 429,390,771 pounds mentioned as being the product of a year. The growth of tobacco having been hindered in several of the tobacco-growing States, included in the above estimate, that amount was merely given as an indication of what might be expected in time of peace. The report closed by asking Congress to fix the tax directly upon leaf tobacco; and it was proposed to print the report in pamphlet form and transmit it to Congress by a committee, whose duty it would be to endeavor to secure the passage of a law fixing the tax on the leaf.

DEGENERACY OF JOURNALISM.

We consider it about time that the *Age* should discontinue its virulent attacks and infamous inuendoes levelled at the Administration of the people's choice. While an exciting political contest was in existence, such actions might be palliated by the anger consequent upon a struggle for power, but when the issue has been forever decided by the *vox populi*, to continue personal abuse against a successful opponent savors of a smallness of mind and an absence of honor which we did not expect that even the *Age* would exhibit.

In this morning's issue we find the following editorial remark. Speaking of the recent robbery at the Navy Yard and the action of the Administration on the subject, it says:—"Denounce the robbery? Commend it rather—for did not the thelves contribute liberally of the money received for the stolen copper to the fund raised for the pious purpose of carrying the election of their 'honest' prototype to the Presidency?"

This slur upon the character of the President, whom even foes have acknowledged to be honest, is beneath the candid refutation of any respectable journal; and the paper which would be guilty of publishing such a falsehood is too low in morals and honor to receive the patronage of any intelligent citizen.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The accounts which have reached us of the returned prisoners at Annapolis present the most sickening picture of suffering and distress. Insanity, imbecility, idiocy, starvation, vermin and disease have prostrated or infected both mind and body, and reduced the sufferers to the most lamentable and disastrous state. In all the horrors which are caused by war, probably none are so pre-eminently fearful to face as these. The blood, and the strife, and the agony of the battle-field one may encounter with hearts that do not falter, with courage that cannot fail; but no eye can read the recital of such afflictions as those of the Savannah prisoners without becoming dimmed, and no reflection can revert to them without the sick feeling of horror being revived. Glory, and gratitude, and kind care and tender nourishment should be the rewards of devotion on the field. Such a record as this, whilst it breathes miserable truths in regard to the condition of affairs at the South, gives fresh cause for the exercise of conscience and faithfulness not only in regard to our own men, but even with respect to the wounded Rebels in our hospitals. Our first, our holiest duties are to the Union soldiers; but our supplies are equal to our charity, and *that* is heaping coals of fire upon the head of Rebellion.

Special Mail for Sherman's Army.

The steamship *Fulton*, specially detailed, will leave this port to-morrow with a heavy mail for General Sherman's army. She goes under sealed orders, as the exact point of Sherman's arrival on the coast has not yet been divulged. The mail for the *Fulton* consists of two hundred and seventy-eight leathern pouches, weighing over fifteen tons. It is principally composed of mail matter, accumulated at Nashville since the recent movement of General Sherman, and sent here for shipment.—*New York Evening Post.*

MINNEHAHA.—Ransacking old files of *Harper's Monthly* a few days ago, we found a little anecdote about President Lincoln, which pleased us mightily. He was traveling on the Upper Mississippi, and arrived at the falls of Minnehaha. He wanted to know the meaning of the name, and was told it was "laughing waters." After awhile he reached "Weeping Waters," and suggested that it ought to be called Minne-boo-hoo.

Christmas Dinner for the Soldiers.

From the subjoined correspondence it will be seen that the ladies acting as volunteer nurses in the Army of the Potomac at City Point propose gratifying the invalids there with a Christmas dinner. They have addressed Governor Curtin upon the subject, and the latter, as will be seen, commends the proposed act with characteristic cordiality. Subscriptions for this object will be received by Messrs. Thomas S. Ellis, No. 133 S. Fourth street, and John M. Riley, No. 427 Chesnut street, and stores can be forwarded to either of the ladies whose names are appended. We are sure that the mere announcement of this timely and praiseworthy movement will be quite sufficient to elicit the requisite liberality on the part of our citizens to carry it out:—

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1864.—To his Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.—SIR:—The undersigned ladies, being connected as volunteer nurses in the Army of the Potomac at City Point, wish to gratify the invalids there with a Christmas dinner. We have been identified with the army since the beginning of the war. It has thrown us, at different times, with all the corps of the Eastern army, which has given us a thorough knowledge of all the various ties of the sick and wounded soldier. It is better received to-day from one of our co-operators at City Point, we are informed of the great demand for stores. It is our earnest desire not only to obtain provision for the Christmas dinner, but supplies for the coming winter. Knowing the very great interest your Excellency takes in the cause, and the sympathy hitherto exhibited towards our soldiers in the field and hospitals, we have taken the liberty of asking your approval and co-operation in this work, and recommending our efforts to the generous public.

Yours, truly,
Mrs. ANNIE E. WATERMAN,
Miss LIZZIE BROWER.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., December 5, 1864.—Ladies:—I cannot too strongly commend the patriotic and benevolent purposes mentioned in your letter of the 3d December now before me.

The number of wounded and sick soldiers in the hospitals is so much larger than it was in any previous period of the war, that to give them such comforts as you propose will require enlarged liberality from the people at home.

You will find no difficulty in collecting abundance of supplies if the wants of the soldiers you mention become known, as the men and women of Pennsylvania have never yet failed to respond when this called upon.

With the hope that you may be compensated by entire success in the work you propose to undertake, I remain, ladies,

Truly, your friend,
A. G. CURTIN.

Mrs. ANNIE E. WATERMAN,
Miss LIZZIE BROWER.

Subscriptions will be received for us by Thomas S. Ellis, Nos. 133 and 141 S. Fourth street, and John M. Riley, No. 427 Chesnut street.

Those persons who are willing to contribute stores will send or same to the undersigned, or address a note to either one of us, and we will send for them

Mrs. ANNIE E. WATERMAN,
No. 2034 Vine street.
Mrs. WILLIAM BERGER,
Mansion street, Germantown.
Miss LIZZIE BROWER,
Norristown, Penna.

Literary.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston will publish December 20, from early sheets received from the author, Miss Ingelow's new volume, "Studies for Stories," a book for young people, and more especially for young ladies. As the title indicates, these Stories have been *studied* with a particular object in view, and the same purity of thought and religious feeling which are the pervading element of her poetry will be found in this, her first prose effort.

It will make a volume which can be introduced into the family circle with the most beneficent results. There having been conflicting opinions as to the proper pronunciation of Miss Ingelow's surname, we are happy to be able to set this matter at rest on her own authority. In a letter just received from her she says: "You ask concerning my name. It is pronounced with the *g soft*, just like Angelo."—*Boston Transcript.*

More Oil Strikes.

Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of more oil discoveries in different sections of our country. In Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and on the Allegheny and Monongahela valleys, in our own State, new oil strikes are of almost daily occurrence. A few days since we learned of a new strike on Durham creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania; and to-day we have been shown a letter from an intelligent and reliable gentleman of Jefferson, in the same county, in which the writer says:—

"They have struck oil at the Pollock Well. It is on Ten Mile creek, one and a half miles below our village. They made the strike on Saturday, the 4th inst.; they are 230 feet deep, and made the strike just after boring through the first stratum of sandstone. This, I have no doubt, will knock the leasing business all in the head, and will run land up to almost fabulous prices."

This, we understand, is the first development of oil on the Ten-mile Valley, no other well on that stream having reached a similar depth, though quite a number are now in process of sinking. We may, therefore, confidently look for other and important discoveries at an early day.

MARRIED.

BOBIE—WHITE.—On Wednesday, December 7, 1864, by the Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, HENRY S. BOBIE to Miss CLEMENTINE, daughter of William R. White.

PRICE—HAGERT.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. A. A. Reinke, Dr. BURROUGHS PRICE to Miss AMANDA C., youngest daughter of Jacob E. Hagert, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No cards. (Doylestown papers please copy.

BOLSINGER—JONES.—In New Castle, Del., on Monday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. M. H. Nisely, Mr. JOHN BOLSINGER to Miss MARTHA J. JONES, all of New Castle county, Del.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., after a short illness, CAROLINE S., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth S. B. Abbott.

BROOKE.—On the morning of the 7th inst., at Burlington, N. J., SARAH E. BROOKE, aged 37 years.

Funeral from her brother-in-law's, Amos Hatchin, on Friday 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BOOZ.—On the 24th ult., of wounds received at Erasmus Hill, on the 22d of September, at Canton street Hospital, Sergeant AARON BOOZ, of Co. B, 14th Reg. New Jersey Volunteer, in the 26th year of his age, youngest son of Samuel Booz, of Bucks county, Pa.

GORE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 28th, 1864, at High Bridge, Pa., Dr. WILLIAM M. GORE, late No. 711 spruce street, Philadelphia.

McGOWAN.—On Wednesday morning, MARTIN McGOWAN, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Joseph's Hospital, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HULL.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of her brother, J. B. Bowen, in the city of Alexandria, Va., PHEBE JANE, wife of Franklin K. Mull and daughter of Capt. Wm. and Elizabeth Bowen, of Philadelphia, aged 19 years.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

McCOLLOM.—On the 6th inst., BODGER McCOLLOM, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Crevtar's alley, north of Shippen above Fifth, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Service at St. Philip's church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

QUICKSELL.—On the 5th inst., HANNAH QUICKSELL, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Quicksell, No. 108 Hirrth street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

TEMPLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, MARTHA ANNA, wife of Joseph E. Temple.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1827 spruce street, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

WANTS.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE ORGANIST for an Episcopal church in this city. Also, a thoroughly competent Soprano and Tenor Singer for the choir of the same church. Address "Box 674" Philadelphia Post Office. 12-8-3t* §

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, with considerable leisure time, would like to devote a portion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M. F. S.," Western Sub P. O., Philadelphia. 12-7-6t*

LOST.—IN COMING FROM JAYNE'S VIA Chesnut street, and Second to Walnut street, a Pocket-book, containing $47 bills, No. 166. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 1955 LOCUST Street. 1t*

$15,000.—FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS Mortgage on city property; well secured. J. HAYS GARSON,
1t* No. 428 LIBRARY Street, near FIFTH.

WALRAVEN.

CURTAIN NOVELTIES IN RICH CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

REDUCTION IN FANCY VELVET AND SILK BONNETS, TO CLOSE THE SEASON. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frames—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RESHAPED.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c. are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street, and sold by Druggists generally.

Fine Havana Cigars—
MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH,
have just received a new importation of
HAVANA CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of the valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room before he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.

For sale only by

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS IN WANT OF STOVES. JOHN M'KNIGHT, No. 1101 MARKET Street,

Is selling off his large stock of superior GAS BURNING STOVES

At greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time the remaining stock will be sold at public auction. 12-8-6t*

HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS!!! BUY THEM AT T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Which is the cheapest place in this city, where you can make a selection from the largest stock and most beautiful assortment out of

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED PRESENTATION BOOKS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

Annuals, Standard Poets, Irving's Works, Dickens' Writings, Bibles, Prayer-Books, Bulwer's Novels, Military Books, Cooper's, Bulwer's, Mrs. Southworth's, Mrs. Lee Hentz's, Mrs. Wood's, Lever's, &c. &c., Novels.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, CHILDREN'S GAMES, ALPHABET BLOCKS,

All Selling at Very Low Prices, at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', No. 306 CHESNUT STREET.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. BUY THEM NOW AND GET THEM CHEAP.

The largest stock and most beautiful assortment is at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS, PUBLISHED BY T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. And for sale by all Booksellers.

I.
Mrs. Grey's New Book.
LION HEARTED.
LION HEARTED. By Mrs. GREY. Printed from the author's advanced sheets. Complete in one large octavo volume, price 75 cents. Be published Wednesday, December 14.

II.
THE LOST LOVE.
THE LOST LOVE. By the author of "John Drayton." This is an admirable novel; healthy in its tone, full of well drawn and also discriminated characters, and breathing a noble moral. Price $1·50 in paper; or $2·00 in cloth. Be published Saturday next, December 10.

III.
FOLLOWING THE DRUM.
FOLLOWING THE DRUM. By Mrs. BRIGADIER GENERAL LOSEBY E. VIELE. A story of great power of Military Life in the Camp, on the March, and in Battle. With illustrations on every other page in colors. Price 50 cents. Be published Saturday next, December 10.

IV.
ADVENTURES OF TOM BOWLING.
LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF TOM BOWLING. By CAPTAIN CHAMIER, R. N., author of "Jack Adams," &c. This is a simon pure Sea Tale of real merit, full of excitement and breathless suspense, with paper cover, as well as in illuminated military covers in colors. Price 75 cents. Be published on Wednesday, December 14.

V.
THE CHEVALIER; or, the "Sixth Series and final conclusion of the Memoirs of a Physician," being the end of "Andree De Taverney." By Alexandre Dumas. Price $1·00. Be published December 17.

THE EMPIRE CITY; or, New York by Night and Day; its Aristocracy and its Dollars. By George Lippard. Price 75 cents. Be published December 17.

MEMOIRS OF A PREACHER; or, the Memoirs of the Pulpit. By George Lippard. Full of fascination. Price 75 cents. Be published December 17.

VI.
"FAMILY SECRETS," a companion to "Family Pride" by author "Pique." In real views of human nature under strange circumstances; in intense human interests, coupled with something of the weird and wild, it surpasses every contemporaneous tale; and it contains one character, that of "Margaret," to which no parallel or equal presents itself in modern fiction. Price $1·50 in paper, or $2·00 in cloth.

Published and for sale at the Cheapest Book House in the world to buy or send for a stock of books, which is at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', Publishers of *Peterson's Detector*, $1·50 yearly. No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Copies of any of the above will be sent every where, free of postage on receipt of price.
All the NEW BOOKS are for sale at PETERSONS'. 1t

HENDERSON & CO., No. 528 ARCH STREET, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND DEALERS IN

Photograph Albums and Fancy Articles,

Are receiving daily all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Which will be sold at reasonable prices, AND NO EXORBITANT DEMANDS EXACTED BECAUSE OF GOLD OR PAPER FLUCTUATIONS. 12-8tuth*

Come early in the season and make your selections.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. SUSAN D. PATTON by her next friend, MORRIS MORRIS, vs. GEORGE B. PATTON. September Term, 1864. No. 55. In Divorce.

DEAR SIR:—Please notice a rule, this day granted by the Court, to show cause why a Divorce a vin. mat. should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours, &c., W. D. BAKER, Solicitor for Libellant.

To GEORGE B. PATTON, Respondent. 12-8-thu2w*

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons of coal at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 1216 THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares. Subscription of 4 shares, $30; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $150; of 50 shares, $325; of 100 shares, $550; of 200 shares, $2,000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Subscribers who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 36,000 tons, to be extended to 180,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayer Hoyer.
Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS, WHARVES AND LANDINGS—Office, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

NOTICE.

The Wharf at the foot of Chesnut street, on the river Delaware, will be leased for a term of one or three years, to the highest and best bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, December 14, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. PUGH, Commissioner.
12 8-3t

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to adjourn sine die on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to H. R. COULSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 20th instant.

12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD, will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 8th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at their Headquarters, RIDGE Avenue and COATES Street, to organize a UNION CLUB and READING ROOM.

SAMUEL DANIELS,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,
EDWARD GUDGON,
12-8-1t* Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Buildings, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

Owing to the increased number of recruits, the Commission is under the necessity of announcing that the City Bounty will be discontinued after FRIDAY, 9th inst. No bounty will therefore be paid to men mustered in after that date.

JOHN BLAIR, Secretary.
12 8 3t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.

DECEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. Chester H. Wynn, Assistant Secretary.

12 2 12t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864,
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $434,091 90
On Fire Risks..... 128,987 18
$563,705 09

Prem'ums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863..... 234,072 42
$797,177 50

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $416,261 52
On Fire Risks..... 120,556 25
536,817 77

Interest during same period—Salvages, &c..... 75,322 00
$872,344 14

Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... $214,291 42
Fire Losses..... 9,788 82
Return Premiums..... 23,264 98
Re-insurances..... 43,649 36
Agency Charges..... 12,064 58
Advertising, Printing, &c..... 3,096 13
Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Fund for Sufferers, &c..... 11,305 27
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c..... 14,989 60
384,561 66

$528,332 53

This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1874.....	$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	148,218 00
75,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 5-20's.....	75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent. Loan.....	94,625 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent. Loan.....	55,440 00
139,650 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan.....	122,320 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	53,266 98
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,300 00
6,500 130 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	9,100 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,050 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	48,125 00
20,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	19,000 00
128,500 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured.....	128,700 00
$868,950 Par. Cost, $812,100·59. Market Value.....	$847,697 87
Real Estate.....	30,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made.....	178,439 42
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....	28,798 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $42,851·00, Estimated Value.....	2,720 00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call..... $100,000 00	
Cash in Banks..... 56,134 08	
Cash in Drawer..... 537 56	
	156,622 49
	$1,203,644 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25 by the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Bender,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John R. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11-11-1m

BANK NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States:

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-2-13t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

From the Times.

Secretary Fessenden acquits himself with marked credit in his first formal report to Congress. He has grasped the financial situation with the ability of a business-like statesman, and the candor and plainness of his statements certainly imply more experience in his new and difficult office than a brief practical administration of its vast figures and complicated and embarrassing duties of only five months' service imply. He manifests no disposition to overestimate the resources of the country to supply the sinews of war, ample as they confessedly are, but at the same time does justice to their intrinsic and increasing magnitude, and is not slow to appreciate the readiness of the people to bear the burden of the public debt. If Congress should as promptly show an equal confidence, we have reason to hope that the Secretary's estimates of the amount to be raised in the next year and a half, by loan, in place of taxation, will be materially lessened. From the experience of the past three years, on the other hand, and the merchant-like fidget of the present report, we have no ground to think that these estimates will be materially, if at all, exceeded.

The increase of the public debt since the war has been singularly well foreshadowed from term to term in the statements of the late Secretary, and there is, in the present figures, and the exceedingly lucid way in which they are placed by Mr. Fessenden, internal evidence that the country is not to be misled in the future of the war—assuming its continuance—any more than in the past. There were no concealments on this particular subject with Mr. Chase, and no disappointments to the public creditors in the actual yearly results following his estimates, though the embarrassments which the late Secretary was repeatedly forced to encounter and suddenly provide for, from the delays in and reverses to the early military campaigns in Virginia, might have well excused mistakes of estimates of hundreds of millions, had they really occurred. Their very correctness may possibly have rendered more desperate and unprincipled the misrepresentations by the enemies of the Administration and of the war, of the magnitude of the public burdens; but this is the work of faction, or something worse, not the fault of straightforward candor and moral boldness to estimate in advance, and for the information of the country and the guidance of Congress, and to state at the end of each fiscal term the true condition of the case. These misrepresentations placed the public debt at two thousand millions long before it reached ore, and magnified it to four thousand millions long before it reached two, while the facts in the present report show an actual progression of the public debt so close to the estimates of the Department, that the country may rest assured that deception has been and is no part of either Secretary.

The total public debt of all classes stood:—

On 1st July, 1863.....$1,122,375,604
On 1st July, 1864..... 1,740,690,489

And it is estimated in the present report to stand:—

On 1st July, 1865.....$2,223,004,677
On 1st July, 1866..... 2,645,320,682

—assuming the active continuance of the war through the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal years.

For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the reliance of the Department upon loans of all descriptions, before the Internal Revenue system was in thorough operation—exceeding only $109 841,131 last year, in place of $249,562,859 actual and estimated for the current year—amounted to $618,-114,884. For the present year, ending 20th June, 1865, this reliance will be reduced to $182,374,188; and for the succeeding year, when the internal taxes will reach $300,000,000, if not made by the revision of the system to considerably exceed this sum, the new loans required will be only $122,256,005.

The Secretary is averse at this late day in the war to change the policy of the *self-reliance* of the country for raising its own loans. He has followed his predecessor in recognizing *this* as the best, as well as the most independent resource, and has entered upon no foreign negotiations, although the bonds have found a large market abroad, without the agency of the Government, or even the solicitation of its friends on this side among our own bankers. The President's Message also indorses this distribution of all loans, principally among our own people.

In like manner, Mr. Fessenden encourages the spirit of economy in the consumption of foreign merchandise, already manifest by diminished and diminishing importations. The gold customs from this source are still ample for the gold interest thus far pledged on the public debt; but as he estimates for only $70,000,000 this year, and the same next year, without regretting the cause of a scale so moderate, as against $102,316,152 last year, he proposes to make his future loans mainly on 7 30 per cent. currency interest notes, at three years date, with the privilege to throw notes of conversion at maturity into 5-20 gold-bearing bonds, when the present unnatural state of things shall have given place to peace and a regular healthy trade and currency, foreign and domestic.

Mr. Fessenden is opposed to the further inflation of the legal-tender currency. He would have the regulation of this currency, as between plain and interest-bearing notes, and the amount of each placed more in the discretion of the head of the Treasury than they are left in the Act of July last. The gold gamblers in William street, yesterday, seized upon this suggestion as evidence that the Secretary contemplates an early resort to more legal-tender currency to put up the price of gold, but no such purpose can fairly or reasonably be drawn from the context, as the mode of raising money on 7-30 per cent., convertible—but not legal-tender—notes, so emphatically advocated in the report, abundantly shows.

The Secretary respectfully urges upon Congress a revision and increase of the Internal Tax system, and in this connection suggests a uniform tax upon all sales and resales of merchandise, real estate, &c. This important and productive, as well as thoroughly impartial source of revenue, has already been wide discussed and approved among the people. We hope that Congress will lose no time in giving it their consideration, and the early sanction of law.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

From the Tribune.

The President's Message elicits the usual variety of comments from the journals of this city. It is pleasant, though not surprising, to find that Mr. Lincoln's opinions are distasteful to the two journals which serve most devotedly the cause of the Rebellion. *The News*, which is the acknowledged mouth-piece of Mr. Jefferson Davis in this city, says:—

"Its language is more dignified and less wandering and obscure than at last year's Message, and its tone is more subdued and less suggestive of an effort to create melodramatic acts. Nevertheless, it is vague and superficial. It deals recklessly with those points that are of paramount interest to the people, and evinces no statesmanlike analysis of the political situation. It sheds no ray of hope upon the future. Perusing it with a vain expectation of finding some clue that may lead out of the dismal labyrinths of intersectional dissension, the patriot will put it aside with a sigh, painfully conscious that it neither solves nor is intended to solve the terrible enigma. It is empty and plain spoken only when it affirms that the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end."

The *World*, which sometimes conceals its partisanship with the rebellion under an affectation of regard for the *old* Union, remarks with its usual bland courtesy:—

"A more tame, jejune, commonplace State paper never emanated from a man clothed with high responsibilities. It is, in the main, a rapid recital of certain points and statistics from the reports of the heads of the executive departments, in a style not better than is attained by every scholar of documents in a newspaper. It does not touch on a the salient matters of method and practice. "

"Faults of arrangement, however, are trivial, when compared with poverty of matter. The brevity of the Message would, under any circumstances, be a merit; but in this case the merit would have been more conspicuous, had it been still shorter. Spontaneousness resulting from clearness and profundity is a very different thing from the penury of a barren intellect. The total personal poverty of the message is in no degree atoned for by pedantic flower or elevation of sentiment. It is amusing that a man called to be the chief actor in the most momentous civil struggle the world ever saw is silent to no inspiration. If Mr. Lincoln understood his epoch, one would naturally expect that its grandeur would impress his imaginative. But the Message is as cool as it is feeble. * * *

"Such a document affords no scope for particular comment. It is hence that it is able to combine what nobody will remember, and as for commendation, even the Republican organs will be at a loss to bestow it. In a ordinary financial recommendation he survives for some little originality, but it is an attainable virtue in a public supervisor of a low tone of morality. We have heard nothing adverse to Mr. Lincoln in the production of a perfectly harmless document; his enemies in the North are at his intellect, and his sense of decorum reaches a point. He scarcely recommends that our Government should raise money from our citizens by corrupting their sense of pecuniary honor! He wants Congress to pass an act to protect the peoples's self-Government funds from passing their lawful debts. The gravely reasoning that the species of property shall be placed beyond the reach not only of taxation but of creditors. It is a spectacle as astounding as it is melancholy to see the Chief Magistrate of a great nation asking Congress to enable citizens to cheat their creditors out of their just dues."

The *Sun* says:—

"Although our Chief Magistrate confines himself to the merest statement of the condition of public affairs, he still reveals sufficient to show that the future policy of his administration will be in accordance with the principles they, except so far as our foreign relations are concerned. In this respect the President indicates a more hostile attitude against those foreign nations from whom the Confederates have received aid and comfort during the present war. He points with no doubtful finger to Canada, and European nations may be warned in time that any interference with matters that concern us more nearly than themselves."

The *Journal of Commerce*, which has "retired from politics," ventures as much of an opinion as this:—

"On those points relating to the policy which he will pursue, it indicates an intelligent purpose—the most significant passage in the document being, perhaps, that in which he intimates that the existing efforts of pardon to Rebels may become no longer practicable and that the time possibly will come when the door of pardon must be closed and what to him more vigorous measures than heretofore must be adopted.

"There is very great plainness of speech in the Message, which makes no pretense to ornate language, and deals only in the most easily understood phrases."

The *Herald*, as its manner is, carries water on both shoulders, and spills from both:—

"As usual with all his state papers, it is a plain, unpretending document, and in this respect, and in the manner of treating it, Lincoln is an immense improvement upon Buchanan and poor Pierce, with their heavy and diplomatic blundering pamphlets. It is an enduring report on the state of the nation, and embodies various timely and practical recommendations to the two Houses, although in some things of great moment it falls short of the mark. * * *

"Thus the slaveholders of Rebeldom are placed between two conflicting fires. If they still adhere to Jeff Davis they must give up slavery, in going up their only hope for a firm footing for fifty acres to each negro soldier; and if they abandon Davis they must subscribe to old Abe's Emancipation Proclamations. This, we think, is one of the weak points of the Message, and the other most prominent is Gideon Welles. And so we turn it over to the digestion of the two Houses of Congress and our readers."

The *Times*, which differs from the *Herald* in seeking always to carry water on *neither* shoulder, strains the clear stream of the President's good sense and good faith through Seward's colander, in this fashion:—

"The most salient feature in the Message is the emphatic declaration of the President that he recognizes but one single condition for peace—and that, the return of Rebels to their allegiance. He says—'They can at any time have peace simply by laying down their arms, and submitting to the rational authority under the Constitution.' The President neither insists upon nor looks for any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance. This makes good Executive what we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive 'To whom it may concern.' It puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose, and its determination to maintain the war solely on a constitutional basis for constitutional ends. It is true that he takes occasion here to re-promulgate (as he will not attempt either to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent.

"That proclamation was a war measure authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constitution to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts. When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though the effect already consummated, whatever the courts may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument of war, but in no way interposes it against peace. The Rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall in good faith bow to the Constitution."

Turning to the evening papers, we find in the *Post*:—

"As often as the public have had reason to exclaim—'God bless Abraham Lincoln,' they will utter the benediction with a new zest on reading his late Message. It is the best, in our opinion, that he has yet written; calm and dignified in tone, clear in statement, and bold and magnanimous in spirit; and in its exhibition of the state of the country, is an ply satisfactory. No American will arise from the perusal of this simple and straightforward document but with feelings of increased confidence in the stability of our institutions, and of reanimated hope of their future destinies.

"Mr. Lincoln's conditions of peace are stated with equal brevity and terseness. 'The war will cease on the part of the Government, he says, 'whenever it shall cease on the part of those who began it.' That is the whole matter in a nutshell; that is just, dignified, self respectful, and necessary; no needless vengeance is threatened, no proscriptive or vindictive legislation is asked for; but to all who submit to the laws their benign protection is again vouchsafed. Mr. Lincoln does not mean, of course, that the leaders of this most diabolical and sanguinary rebellion shall get off unscathed; he would be among the first, probably, to suggest the execution of such monsters of iniquity; but for the poor misguided people, who have been made the victims of their fiendish ambition, he cherishes feelings of the profoundest commiseration."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, which prides itself on a certain ability in the funereal line, says:—

"The President thinks that the country has grown richer in men and means during the war. Population has probably advanced in spite of the carnage of battle-fields and the wasting of disease, but that our material resources have increased is a delusion worthy only of a place in a pre-election speech.

* * * * *

"The Message is unsatisfactory, in that it discloses nothing that we did not know before. It opens up no hope for the future except of continued war, and, of course, a corresponding increase (?) in men and means. It promises no renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, but rather seems to accept the wearing-out policy, in the hope that in due course of time the Rebellion will collapse and shrivel and expire."

On the whole, the Message seems to be about what everybody expected; satisfies the Unionists, and dissatisfies the other kind. Which we presume satisfies Mr. Lincoln.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN FLOOD.—This worthy member of the Chesnut Street Theatre company is now quite ill with a pulmonary affection, and as it may be some weeks before he can resume the practice of his profession, his friends have arranged for a handsome testimonial to him in appreciation of his services as an actor, and his true worth as a gentleman. Mr. Sloan has tendered his theatre for the benefit for next Wednesday afternoon (14th instant), and we are informed that Mr. Stuart Robson, with several of the favorites of the Arch Street company, Mr. Herne and several of the favorites of the Walnut Street company, together with Mr. Lewis Baker, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. F. Mordaunt, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. T. Ward, Miss Belle Vaughn, Miss Susie Schenck, Mr. Sinclair, and other favorites of the Chesnut Street company, have offered their efforts *gratis* for the benefit of their afflicted professional brother. We hope our readers will make a note of these facts.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The present engagement of Miss Lucille Western has probably proven more remunerative than any other engagement ever played in this city. Miss W. has all the required accomplishments for success—youth, beauty, talent, genius, and excellent discriminative taste. To-night she appears in Mr. C. W. Taylenre's original and thrilling emotional play of *East Lynne; or, the Elopement*. There is no artiste who can approach Miss Western in points of delineation of the duplet character in this play.

The success of *East Lynne* is wonderful, and the ability of so youthful an actress as Miss Western is surprising. Her popularity is undeniable, and her versatility greater than that of any other actress who appears in this city. Her success is well merited, and her ability universally appreciated.

To-morrow Miss Western takes a benefit, when she will appear in tragedy and comedy as "Lucretia Borgia" and as "Don Cæsar de Bazan." On Saturday we are to have *Oliver Twist*, with Miss Western as "Nancy Sykes."

JOHN B. GOUGH.—The immense audience which greeted this great lecturer on Monday evening is likely to be even greater this evening. Those who were unable to gain access to the hall on Monday, should either purchase their tickets during the day, or be at the hall on the hour of opening. To-morrow evening Mr. Gough lectures on his great theme—"Temperance." All who wish to hear him should not fail to obtain tickets at once.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—An adjourned meeting of the leading officers of the railroads running north and west from this point will be held in this city this evening to adopt such measures as will remedy the past irregularity in the mails. The first meeting was called at the request of Postmaster-General Dennison, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia to-day. Several of the schedules have been discussed, and it has been arranged that through mail trains shall leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., and New York at 8 A. M. and 10 P. M.

The substance of the arrangements made and in progress with the railroad companies, by the Postmaster General, by which he hopes in part to remedy the gross irregularity in the mails, is as follows:—

When the question of doing away with the Camden and Amboy Railroad had come up in Congress, they had always claimed that the facilities were now such as to enable the transmission of the mails in sixty hours. The Postmaster wants the number of mail trains limited, and the mail trains always given the right to the road as against all other trains. He further proposes that these means having been taken to insure the delivery of the mails between the two points in sixty hours, the two roads should be held pecuniarily responsible for making the time in every case, except where an unforeseen and clearly unavoidable accident should present itself. The roads have assented to all this, received their time tables arranged for reducing the weight of the mail train, and propose to begin making trip in ten hours, within a couple of weeks.

Second. The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, and other roads, have also arranged to change their connections to suit the New York arrangement, and so shorten in like manner for mail delivery westward.

Third. The New York and Erie road has now been notified that the mails under the new arrangement can be taken from New York to Philadelphia, and then sent west more promptly than if it is taken via Dunkirk; and that unless it can do better, the great through mail must go by the shortest route.

Fourth. A circular has been issued to all the leading railroads, stating that all the time-tables, and every change in time-tables, must be forwarded to the Department. These are to be put into the hands of the clerks, who are to note every failure on the delivery of a through mail on time; inquire what road caused the delay, and report accordingly. Every delay thus reported will be charged against the road causing it, and a fine therefor will be assessed, which will be deducted from the next payment to the road for mail transportation. Heavy trains will in no case be taken as an excuse for a failure to connect, or for tardy connections. The ground is taken by the Department that mail trains must on no account be made so heavy as to prevent them from making a schedule time. These fair arrangements, it is hoped, will do something towards remedying the irregularities concerning which so much and such just complaint has been made.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—In the general burning of Chambersburg, Pa., by a portion of the Rebel army, on the 30th of July last, the large and commodious printing establishment of the German Reformed Church, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed. The loss thus sustained by the Church, at a very moderate estimate, amounts to a fraction less than $43,000. This sad catastrophe has placed the publication operations of the Church in a very embarrassing situation. Besides the expense necessarily attendant upon commencing them anew, a debt of nearly $25,000—for covering which the assets of the printing establishment that still remain, as far as they will reach, cannot be made immediately available, must be provided for.

At the late meeting of the Synod at Lancaster, Pa., it was decided that the publication operations of the Church should, in future, be located in the city of Philadelphia, and that a publishing house should be provided for their accommodation. At the same time it was resolved that at least $60,000 be raised to cover the losses by fire, and to aid in furnishing the means needed to recommence and continue the publication operations of the Church in their new location. For securing this amount, the Church must depend upon the benevolence of its members, and upon such other contributions as may be made by the benevolent public in general. Those who may not be personally called upon can transmit their contributions to either of the undersigned:—Charles Santee, No. 239 N. Third street; John Wiest, No. 329 Chesnut street; A. L. Kaub, No. 234 N. Third street; Charles Wannemaker, No. 110 Walnut street; George Gilbach, No. 1329 Howard street; William Mayburry, M. D., No. 635 Vine street.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN POULTERER.—We will not say that it is in consequence of the high price of butter that the practice of keeping poultry is on the increase. Eggs are dear, and it is found advisable to introduce hens into the bosom of one's family. Roosters, also, are found to improve upon acquaintance, even if they be an acquaintance which we cut (or carve) in our days of jollity and rejoicing. We draw no inferences with regard to the high price of butter, but we *do* say that private poultry-keeping is becoming more extensive. We have aquariums, conservatories, hanging baskets—all importations from the natural into the artificial world. Why should we not likewise have private poultry yards and suspended chicken-coops? How poetical a realization of a poetical idea to watch day by day the hatching of an egg, and behold spring chickens unfold themselves in the same breath with spring flowers! How appetizing the reflection that, when our pet chick grows nice and plump and "fit to roast, or boil, or fry," we will have watched its maturity with epicurean eyes! We know of a case where a most intelligent and keen-sighted business man has a private poultry-yard down in a basement. He has chickens, and ducks, and geese in delightful variety, whose cackling and croaking make sweet with sound that subterranean vault. Whatever connection the subject may have with the high price of butter, it is certain that private poultry is on the increase; for it is found to be of advantage.

A SHARPER.—About two weeks ago a man named Godwin came from Indiana, and stopped at the Girard House. His purpose in visiting the city was claimed to be the purchase of a wooden leg. He was a confirmed swindler. It came natural. He swindled the proprietor out of his bill. He ran up an account at the Continental for drinks, and never paid it. He purchased a pair of crutches, and never paid for them. He filled a score with Leech, the restaurant man, and forgot to settle it; and then wound up by engaging a hack for eleven hours, and refusing to pay the driver. John went to Alderman McPeak, and the Squire sent the Indianian to Moyamensing. If the jailer isn't careful, Godwin will swindle the prison out of its reputation.

HIGH PRICE OF EGGS.—The reason of the rapid advance in the price of eggs is a mystery. We can understand how oil stocks may be down to zero to-day and at the top of the list to-morrow, but the late violent fluctuations in the egg market are something we cannot understand. They sold on Saturday at fifty cents a dozen, "on account," as we heard a women say, "of the rise in gold;" and we heard one miserable old woman calmly ask a friend of ours sixty cents for a dozen, some of which had a decidedly suspicious appearance, and were hardly larger than walnuts. We don't know who to blame for the rates which now rule in the market, the hens of their owners, but certain it is that the prices which our housekeepers are now asked to pay is in the highest degree extortionate. Our idea is that the hucksters are to some extent responsible, but this only weakens the chance of a change, as these worthies have now the market so much under their control that any price they put on an article they are pretty sure to get.

THE EMANCIPATION OF MARYLAND.—The Colored Union League Association celebrated the Emancipation of Maryland, last evening, by a grand demonstration in the National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth. About one hundred persons, composed of members of the different colored church choirs of this city, together with a brass and string band, performed a number of beautiful anthems, duets, solos, &c., suited to the occasion. Several national airs were also sung. Addresses were delivered by Sergeant-Major A. M. GIBBONS, Rev. WM. J. ALBERT, S. D. MILLER, J. C. GIBBS, A. L. STANSBURY and others. Notwithstanding the wet that a fee for admission was charged, the spacious hall was densely crowded and much enthusiasm prevailed. The singers were gaily decorated with American flags, one of them was of immense size, and covered the entire front of the stage erected for the speakers. A considerable portion of the audience was composed of members of different orders of our colored population, who were distinguished by different kinds of badges. Altogether the demonstration was of a highly successful character.

A SPLENDID FLAG FOR THE SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, whose term of service has expired, have organized themselves into a Battalion and will shortly take leave on the field. No regiment in the service has undergone more hard hits or performed more deeds of valor in the field than the Sixty-first Pennsylvania. Many of the men belonged to the lamented BAKER'S original regiment, the Twenty-Third Pennsylvania. A number of citizens of the city have had manufactured a magnificent flag for presentation to the new battalion. It is made of heavy blue silk; one side contains an elaborate painting of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the reverse a beautiful representation of an American Eagle. The flag contains the following inscription: "Presented by the citizens of Philadelphia to the Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant conduct thrown bout the war." The names of the principal battles in which the regiment took an active part are inscribed on the flag; among them are Mary's Heights, Fair Oaks, Washington, D. C., Malvern Hill, Winchester, Antietam, Cedar Creek, Wilderness and many others. The flag is safe from dishonor in the hands of the Sixty-first.

HOW TO DECIDE THE QUESTION.—There being a multiplicity of Sewing Machines offered to the public, each one claimed to be *the best*, and as the most prominent ones are within a stone's throw of each other, we advise all contemplating purchasing to give them all a thorough test before doing so. This may be easily done by taking samples of different kinds of work to the various offices to be done. This test the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, invites, and the preference is always in its favor when a comparison with others is made. For beauty of work, and the wide range of work which it accomplishes, as well as the ease of operation and economy of thread, together with its elegant appearance as an article of household furniture, the Florence has *no rival*, and is the only perfect machine "warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded." On account of the many advantages and improvements it possesses over all others, we are sure that it merits the appellation of the Best Family Sewing Machine in the world, and that we but speak the minds of hundreds of our first families in Philadelphia, who have these machines in practical use, in endorsing the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF WINTER CLOTHING.—
Grand Display of Winter Clothing.
Grand Display of Winter Clothing.
At CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
At CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
At CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

HO! HO! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime; but to remain bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

OPENING OF AN ELEGANT WAREROOM.—Mr. J. Holmes Grover, the well-known manufacturer of enamelled slate mantels, table and bureau tops, brackets, etc., has just opened a large and elegant wareroom, expressly for their sale, at No. 932 Chesnut street. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these ornamental mantels, which are fully equal in every respect to the finest imported marbles at less than one-third the cost. The manufactory is still at, as heretofore, Tenth and Sansom streets.

PROFESSOR BOLLES' ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 120 Walnut street, Philadelphia.—Dr. S. W. Beckwith, successor, formerly principal operator, invites the calls of all afflicted with acute or chronic diseases of every kind, both male and female; lung and liver diseases, the digestive organs throughout, and *all kinds* of nervousness, weakness, *almost invariably cured*. The Electrical treatment is more successful in all classes of disease than *all other practices combined*. Guarantees of cure given when desired, if patients are pronounced curable. The services of Dr. P. Shedd, of New York, one of the oldest and most experienced Electricians in the United States, will be continued. Mrs. S. A. Patton, a lady of great and varied experience, will attend to the ladies. For a multitude of references call at the office. All business letters addressed to Dr. S. W. Beckwith, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	Over 300 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—The glory of women is a fine head of hair, one in which the natural softness, color, and glossiness are preserved, free from any tendency to falling off and disposition to greyness. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or HAIR DRESSING, are the best articles for attaining that end, and no lady's toilet is complete without them. This is the testimony of those who use them, both in the United States and Europe. Millions of bottles sold every year. Every druggist sells them.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember DEAN, No. 413 Chesnut street.

BEAUTIFUL, natural, and pleasing styles of Photographs. Every variety made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Patrons should go early; the days are short and time limited.

FOURTH EDITION

Late from the South.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF TUESDAY.

REPORTS ABOUT SHERMAN.

"He is Slowly Making His Way to the Coast."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Richmond papers of Tuesday last, received here to-day, show that Sherman's army is slowly making its way to the coast.

The Rebels expect a battle this week near Savannah.

Wheeler claims to have whipped one corps of Sherman's army and Kilpatrick's cavalry on Sunday last. We have evidence that Sherman has reached Miller, all the papers asserting the news.

Up to noon to-day the President had received no later news from Sherman than above.

General Logan, who is on his way to join his corps in Sherman's army, called upon the President this morning, and had a pleasant interview with his Excellency.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, December 8.—By the steamer *Ariel*, we have Havana advices to the 2d inst., City of Mexico to the 15th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 23d ult.

Maximilian had met with an ovation on his return to the city. He had issued instructions to the Prefects of the Empire for the civil administration, providing for the unity of Gubernatorial action, justice for all, inexorable rigor towards evil-doers, no matter what flag their deeds are committed under.

The press unanimously consider these instructions a step in advance towards reorganization.

Cascalland was captured, October 30, by eight hundred Juraists, after an obstinate defense.

Maximilian, in a letter to his Minister of State, says he was convinced, in his voyage through the interior, that the empire is an accfairly based upon the free will of an immense majority of the nation.

Guadalajara was declared under martial law on the 18th of October. General Miramon and St. Aguilar y Marache, Mexican Minister to Rome, had left Vera Cruz for Europe.

An English vessel had landed 300 men at Mazatlan to look after the interests of British subjects.

The blockade-runners *Helen Denny, Coquette*, and *Will-o'-the-Wisp* had arrived at Havana, from Nassau; the *Coquette* coming in under the Rebel flag, and having a large number of men. It is feared she is intended for privateering. The other vessels, one an iron-clad, were expected.

The United steamer *Iuka* ran in for a day this week, and the United steamer *Magnolia* left to-day.

The notorious blockade-runner *Mail, alias Susanna*, was captured on the 27th by the United States steamer *Metacomet*, off Campeachy, with 150 bales of cotton.

Two men who arrived at Havana in an open boat report having captured an American barque and burned her.

Part of the 99th Line Regiment, the first French troops sent to Mexico, had left for France. A party of 800 guerillas, under Guiterres, had attacked a force under General Rivas and were routed. The guerillas lost 100 killed. The Imperialists only eleven.

It is said a Council of State for consultation only will be formed. A party of Juarists that had left Oaxaca had been routed.

The cotton crop had been given up, owing to the depredations of guerillas.

Communication between Durango and Chihuahua was severed.

Colima had been captured by Marquez.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ways and Means Committee Tax on Cigars.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Ways and Means Committee has agreed to a bill providing that the tax upon cigars shall be assessed upon their real value, and that returns shall be made monthly instead of weekly.

It is the intent of the bill to prevent frauds upon the revenue. Its consideration is postponed till Monday.

Naval Committee.

Senator Grimes is the new Chairman of the Naval Committee, in the place of Mr. Hale.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—This morning the police reported numerous cases of the arrest of persons upon the charge of passing counterfeit money.

William Green was arrested at Manayunk, by Sergeant Peterman, upon the charge of passing fifty cent fractional currency. He had thirty-one of the notes on his person when arrested, and was committed for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Officer Finley, of the Reserve Corps, arrested two men at Eighth and Arch streets, who gave their names as James Bloomfield and Joseph Peters, on the charge of passing ten dollar counterfeit notes on the Western Bank of Baltimore. They had attempted to pass the notes on the storekeepers in that neighborhood, and had, it is alleged, succeeded in one instance in so doing. On their persons were found a rope forty feet long, a loaded revolver, and a long dirk knife. They were locked up at the Central Station, and will have a hearing to-day at 2 o'clock.

Hezekiah Kade was arrested for selling a new counterfeit $10 note on the State Bank of Newark, New Jersey. Emma Smith, John Smith, and Mary Ely were charged with passing the same notes. They had also a quantity of counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency in their possession. They were held for a hearing to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Flour has advanced 10@15c; sales of 13,400 bbls. at $9 75@10 40 for State; $11 25@$12 for Ohio, and $10 30@12 for Southern. Wheat has declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn dull. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at $37@38 50 for Mess. Lard firm. Whisky firm; holders demand an advance to $1 20, while buyers refuse to pay more than $1 93.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Stocks are lower: Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Cumberland preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 101½; Michigan Southern, 74½; New York Central, 122½; Reading, 127; Hudson River, 116; Canton Company, 54½; Erie, 96½; One-year Certificates, 97½; Twenty Coupons, 100½; Five-twenty Coupons, 103½; Registered 6s, 110; Coupons, 110½; Gold, 242.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—There is an increased activity in the Tobacco Market, and prices are higher. There is nothing doing in cotton; receipts 54 bales. Flour is dull at $7 20@7 50 for superfine, and $eq10 25 for extra. Wheat firmer; prime $1 95@1 99; choice $1 95@2. Corn dull and but little doing. Oats heavy at 91c. Whisky quiet at $1 98. The freezing weather has a favorable effect on the market for Hogs, and prices have advanced. The demand is active at $10 50@11 00 gross.

BROWN PUBLISHES ANOTHER MESSAGE.

A BLOW AT JEFF. DAVIS.

Attack Upon Richmond Expected.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRACIE.

Governor Brown Out in Another Message—He Protests Against Further Usurpations on Jeff. Davis' Part, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 5.

The Georgia papers bring us a message from Governor Brown. It is a message that was prepared by him to be sent into the General Assembly of Georgia; but while it was being copied the Legislature adjourned, on account of the near approach of the enemy, before the message was received. On this account Governor Brown has authorized its publication.

The message of Governor Brown is a most emphatic protest against the extraordinary recommendation of the President to Congress to repeal entirely the exemption of all classes, and vest in him the discretion to detail such as he may think fit to pursue their professions. Governor Brown argues that to give the President such a power would be to annihilate the last vestige of State sovereignty, and to subvert the great constitutional rights of the people. He says:—

Aside from the Constitutional objections, what would be the effect of vesting in the President the absolute power over all classes of the people in these States which he now demands at the hands of Congress? No man could cultivate his fields to produce corn, wheat, or any other of the necessaries of life, or run his factory to make clothing, or work in his blacksmith shop, mill, tannery, carpenter shop, machine shop, or follow other industrial pursuits without the consent and a detail from the President.

No man can then publish a newspaper without the consent of the President and a detail for that purpose. This would at once destroy all independence of the press and abridge its freedom, which the Constitution of the Confederate States expressly declares Congress shall make "no law" to do.

No bold, independent, high-toned man would be willing to accept a detail for this purpose, as it would be an acknowledgment in advance that his press shall be the tool of the President, with its freedom abridged and its existence dependent upon the President's will. As this law would give the President the power to say how many editors he will tolerate, it would leave it to his "discretion" what sort of editors he will have, and what principles they shall advocate.

Thus the public press of the country, which, whatever may be its errors and abuses, is, next to the Christian religion, the greatest promoter of civilization, and when left free and untrammelled is the strongest bulwark of constitutional government and the most powerful advocate of civil and religious liberty, is to be prostrated at the feet of the President and prostituted to the base end of overthrowing constitutional liberty and establishing despotism. Where did liberty ever exist with the freedom of the press abridged and its existence dependent upon the will of a single individual?

The President not only demands of Congress the passage of a law giving him the power in the future to muzzle the press and prevent it from exposing the errors of his Administration or the corruption of his officials, but he demands that the State Governments be placed absolutely under his control, and that it be left to his "discretion" how many members and officers may attend each session of the Legislature, and what shall be the ages of the members, and, if he chooses, what shall be their political sentiments.

It is also to be left to his "discretion" how many judges of the superior, inferior, or other courts, each State may have, and what shall be their ages; how many sheriffs, clerks, tax collectors, justices of the peace, &c., he will tolerate in each State.

Continuing upon the same subject, Governor Brown enters his solemn protest as follows:—

Give the President this power, and the minister of religion can no longer exercise the high functions of his calling under the commission he has received from Heaven, without a detail from the President. This would give the President the power in his discretion to determine not only how many may be necessary, but to select the localities where they will be tolerated, and to prescribe, if he should think proper, the denomination to which they shall belong. This would place the freedom of religion as absolutely under his control as the freedom of the press and the government of the States.

The provision of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have power to raise and support armies must be construed in connection with that other provision that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Taking these two provisions together, I do not see how any candid man can say that Congress has power, under the pretext of raising and supporting armies, to place the free exercise of religion and the freedom of the press at the "discretion" of the President. Nor can it be denied that the freedom of both are dependent upon his will, when the law permits no one to publish a paper or to preach the gospel without a detail from him.

Is not the freedom of the press abridged when a paper can only be published with the consent of the President? and is not the independence and dignity of the legislator lost when he is compelled to enter the legislative hall with a detail in his pocket, subject to be ordered out of it any moment when it suits the interest or caprice of the President? Is this State sovereignty, freedom of the press, and free religion?

When Congress enacts such a law it subverts the republicanism of the Confederate States into the despotism of Turkey, makes the President a dictator and prostrates the liberties of the country, the independence of the press, and the religious privileges of the people at his feet. Even the Lincoln Government, despotic as it is, has

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

A Poetical Marriage.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

In the Elyria *Democrat* of this week, we find the following marriage notice:—

November 8th, 1864, "poetically," by Rev. H. T. Brimmer, Will R. Worrall, of Ben Lomond, Ohio, and Miss Hannah Breckinridge, of Rowsonville, Ohio. No cards.

What is a "poetical marriage?" It is sometimes said that there is more truth than poetry in certain matters; we hope that the contrary of this is not intended in the marriage notice, and that no insinuation is intended against the truthfulness of the parties in taking the wedding vows. But perhaps the person was a rhymer, and the happy pair were married in "short metre," after the following fashion:—

MINISTER.

This woman wilt thou have,
And cherish her for life;
Will love and comfort her,
And seek no other wife?

HE.

This woman I will take,
That stands beside me now;
I'll find her board and clothes,
And have no other frow.

MINISTER.

And for your husband will
You take this nice young man:
Obey his lightest wish,
And love him all you can?

SHE.

I'll love him all I can,
Obey him all I choose;
And when I ask for funds,
He never does refuse.

MINISTER.

Then you are man and wife,
And happy may you be;
As many be your years
As dollars in my fee.

PUNCHINELLO.

A NEW PLEA FOR AN OLD PAGEANT.

Mister Punch please Sir some pals of mine as erred that some Phokes is atempting to Put Down the lord mares show and what I scs is its a [strong word] Shame and its unconstitushnle to hinter fear in this way With the Libatty of the subjick which the lord Mare have a puflick right to make a Exhibition of hisself & if he dont mind boink larfed at Y should fokes atempt to stop him Besides the site is one as does a site of good to people as makes it a hexcuse for taking of a Nolliday, and its a auniwal sauce of hincome to us light phingered Gents has you may C from this here count of wot took plaice in the perlice court the day arter the Show:—

"MANSION HOUSE.—Yesterday the New Lord Mayor (Alderman Hale) took his seat on the bench for the first time in that capacity. The morning was chiefly occupied in hearing cases of robbery from the person, assaults upon the police, and rescuing persons in custody from the police as the Lord Mayor's procession was on its way from Guildhall to Westminster and back. In some it was proved that two of the officers were much ill-used in Cheapside and in front of the Royal Exchange. There appears to have been something like a riot in Cheapside just after the pageant had passed on its return to Guildhall. Several persons were robbed of their watches and purses, and some constables in plain clothes, one in particular, named Lege, who had interfered to arrest the thieves, were kicked and struck."

So you see the lord Mares show guv him a tidy morniks work nex day & as I ses to Charley Clyfaker says i Charly you & me as a regular wested hinterest in this ere showsays I & if they Bolishes of it I says they ort to give us Compensation which Charley quite agree leastways he co unpsided & so We opes as U will put hour case afore the Publick whenever theres A tork of Bolishia the show which its a Nashnle Hinstitution & one as does a deal o' good—leastways to us Pickpokkets.

So i remane yours werry truly, but i needent sign my signature as them Bobbies mite git old old on it & i might perhaps git quodded if they knowed I were in town again.

DEVOTION TO MARS.

The subjoined outburst of devotional enthusiasm, according to the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, proceeded from the lips of Lieutenant Panondu Hazier, commander of the transport *Licorne*, at the head of a pilgrimage made by his crew to the temporary tomb of Napoleon I, at St. Helena, on the anniversary of the birth of that benefactor of Europe and mankind:—

"This God of Battles had his agony and his Calvary! A terrible agony—a mysterious grief which none of us can comprehend. But let us reject these melancholy reflections while recollecting that this God of Battles has had his resurrection."

The resurrection of Lieutenant Hazier's God of Battles was one such as, before the Anatomy Act, used to be accomplished by our resurrectionists. It consisted in the removal of his remains to France—a sufficient paradise for such a divinity. The pious Lieutenant's Christianity is evidently that of the War Christians. He seems to confound the God of Battles with the Prince of Peace. Apparently, he considers the God of Battles to have been embodied in the form of Napoleon I, and he makes the mistake of worshipping that God of Battles. Let us hope that he will find out his mistake in time.

SHAKESPEARE'S LIBRARY.

"Shakespeare's books, it seems, are being discovered in various directions. His 'Prayer Book' is reported to have turned up somewhere in Wales, and it is probable that he took it with him there in case he might have to go to church while on the journey he took to get up facts about the Welsh lady in *Henry IV.* He was very particular about going to church, as must be clear to all students of his history and writings. The Dramatic Authors' Society have good hopes of discovering his Boyer's 'French Dictionary' one of these days. We trust also to hear of the recovery of his 'Book of Cab-fares,' which, as is well known, suggested to him the line in *Macbeth*, 'fare is foul and foul is fare.' We fear that his last 'Bradshaw' is destroyed, at least we have no evidence that the poet imitated the one careful man of our own time, who binds his old 'Bradshaws,' but his 'Euclid,' from which he drew the beautiful image in the *Winter's Tale*, about 'the Angle that plucks our son thither,' may yet be heard of, and we shall rejoice with unfeigned joy to learn that his 'Book of Etiquette' has reappeared, from which no doubt he got the idea for the rule he prescribes (in *Henry VIII.*) to gentlemen who go for a walk with ladies:—

"I were unmannerly to take you out,
And not to kiss you."

STRANGE STAGE WANTS.—What queer jumbles one sees in theatrical advertisements! Look at this, for instance:—

Wanted, a Leading Man, and a Comic Singer, to combine Utility. State terms. No answer a negative.

Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone may both of them undoubtedly be viewed as leading men, but it hardly seems respectful to name them in the same breath with a comic singer, or to expect them to "combine utility" with any such a person. What this latter phrase may mean we do not thoroughly perceive, but perhaps the leading man is merely wanted for the purpose of joining in the chorus when the comic singer sings. We can fancy what an audience would be attracted to a theatre, were it announced that Lord Palmerston would appear in the Pantomime, and assist the Clown in singing the ballad of *Hot Codlins*, by bawling out the "Tol lol iddy iddy ido" at the tip-top of his voice.

A SHAKESPEARIAN CORRECTION.

Dear Old Friend Punch:—Will you be kind enough to call at Drury Lane Theatre, where they are playing something like my *Macbeth*, and just alter the prompter's copy, where I make Lady Macbeth say,

"Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,'
Like the poor Cat *i' the Adage*,"

What rubbish have you been setting down for me all these years? There is an Italian river into which a mediæval cat fell, and to which, of course, I alluded. I mean to describe a helpless sort of state, and what can be more helpless than a cat in a river? Ask Miss Faucit to be good enough to say,

"Like the poor Cat *i' the Adige*,"

I shall send you some more corrections one of these days, meantime believe me,

Yours, sincerely, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

ELYSIUM, November 11.

"LO, THE POOR INDIAN!"

We read, in the Oswestry *Advertiser*, this—or rather we can't exactly read it:—

"The Rev. J. F. Gardiner, a missionary in Rupert's Land, gives the following word of eight syllables as an illustration of the peculiarities of the Indian language:—'Kegwecheshepetowkesinnenchescomotinawah'—'I will dine with you.'"

Is the Rev. Mr. Gardiner quite accurate? The "word" seems to us a good deal more like the inarticulate and coagulate utterance which means "I have dined with you, and a jolly good fellow you are at passing the bottle."

DRAMATIC DUET.

Sharp Person (asks, singing).—In what hand should a cricketer write?

Dull Person (answers, also singing).—I don't quite understand.

Sharp Person (annoyed).—Shall I repeat—

Sharper Person (briskly sings).—Oh no! I see't, He'll write in a *bowl'd round hand*.

[Exit Sharp Person L. H. Sharper Person dances off R. H. Dull Person *is left thinking*.]

NEW WAY OF LEARNING LANGUAGES.

A well-known Optician says, that, when at sea, you can, with his glass, at a point most remote from the shore, easily make out the *Tongue of any Foreign land*.

LIBERAL REASONING.

(Dedicated to the Middlesex Magistrates and REVEREND PAYNE.)

Why ought Roman Catholic Priests to have the use of a chapel in prisons? Because they may justly complain of their wrongs as long as they are defrauded of their Rites.

LORD DUNDREARY'S LAST.—Why is a hair-cutter like a sheep? Because he is a bah bah (*barber*).

LEGAL MEM.—A barrister is only invited to sit on the bench when he has had some considerable amount of standing at the bar.

"LOCUS STANDI."—The corner of Park lane.

A STERN REALITY.—The man at the wheel.

"DOING BANTING."—Getting fat.

"TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.—If you would obey the *rules* of Billiards, always attend to the *Cannons* of the game."

DEATH FROM MUSHROOMS.—Dædalus, when he tried Champignons (Sam pinions).

MOTTO FOR THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—"The cart before the horse."

HEAD DRESS.—Powder, an exploded fashion.

Leathern Artillery.

The field-pieces of a former age were machines of iron or brass, immensely cumbrous, and almost unmanageable. The problem to be solved was, how to render a gun more portable without lessening its projectile force. After full consideration of the matter, Robert Scott came to the conclusion that there was "nothing like leather." Of hardened leather, therefore, he constructed guns. The correctness of his idea was tested by experiment, and the result was considered to show the immeasurable superiority of leather over brass and iron. Why he did not lay the invention at the feet of his own liege sovereign, it is needless to inquire. Perhaps he did so and was snubbed for his pains, as other inventors have been since his time. At all events, he raised a company of two hundred men and went over to Sweden, where he was welcomed by Gustavus Adolphus, who, seeing his ability, and the value of his discovery, forthwith took him into his service, and at the end of two years rewarded him with an office of Quartermaster-General of the army.

After five years' service under Gustavus, he repaired to Denmark, where he was appointed General of the King's Artillery; but soon afterwards yielding to the advice of friends, he returned to England and tendered his services to his own sovereign, King Charles I. This step, which was taken in 1729, turned out a very profitable one for the Colonel. He was received with open arms by Charles, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber, granted him an annual pension of £600 out of the Court of Wards, and purchased for him a house in Lambeth at a cost of £1000. Colonel Scott, however, did not live long to enjoy these tokens of the royal favor; for, dying in 1731, he was buried in Lambeth Church, where a sumptuous monument, still to be seen, was erected to his memory by his loving wife Anne, whom he married in France. The sculptor has represented the Colonel as an armor-clad, fierce-looking man, wearing a heavy moustache and a pointed beard.

In the very fear of the Colonel's death, Gustavus Adolphus had an ample proof of the effectiveness and utility of the leathern artillery, at the memorable battle of Leipsic. The guns were found to be so easily portable that a small battery could easily be removed from one part of the field to another, or a new battery was made in the space of ten minutes; and when a fresh attack was about to be made on the part of the enemy, a battery was immediately at hand to repel it. In fact, it was in great measure owing to the invention of Colonel Scott that the Swedish King obtained so glorious a victory; and the imperial General Tilly himself was constrained to admit that the portable cannon performed wonders. How it came about that the leathern ordnance was shortly afterwards laid aside as worthless is difficult to explain, or even to conjecture; but it is not recorded to have made any subsequent appearance on the battle-field, though a leathern cannon was fired in Edinburgh so late as the year 1788—probably out of curiosity.—*All the Year Round.*

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $2.50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,
DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,
Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.
Customer work made to order. 11-22-thstu6w

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first-quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-16-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.

PROPERTY—2850 acres of land, known as the "FOX TRACT," in Wood and adjoining Counties, West Virginia, within the "great upheaval," and taking in part of the "Sand Hill."

The subscription book to the stock of this Company will POSITIVELY close on MONDAY, 12th inst. The opportunity is offered, up to that time, for the public to obtain a limited number of shares at $4 per share, the par being $10. The subscription price is at a lower rate than lands are selling for in the immediate vicinity, and is offered for the sole purpose of furnishing an ample working capital ($50,000).

Printed Prospectus, with Geological Report, can be had at our office.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
12-7-tf

THE DRAKE
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.
$30,000 Cash Working Capital.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 328 Market St.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL WORK,
Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street.

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
E. S. RICHARDS,
of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY,
of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING,
Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares. $10 Par.

PRESIDENT.
WATSON MALONE.

MANAGERS.

WATSON MALONE,	HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER,	THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, Jr.,	JAMES G. FARELRA,
ALEXANDER F. BEAM.	

TREASURER.
THOMAS J. LANCASTER.

SECRETARY.
HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 123 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON,
11-22-tuthslm GENERAL AGENT.

COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY
OF
LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.
PAR VALUE, $2.50.

WORKING CAPITAL RESERVED FOR DEVELOPMENT, $15,000.

PRESIDENT,
E. WEAVER.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. HILT.
SECRETARY,
DAVID B. HILT.

DIRECTORS,

E. Weaver,	James Hall,
John McDowell, Jr.,	Byron Danby,
Samuel R. Hilt,	Isaac Baker,
William Mercer.	

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will now be received at the office of the Company,

No. 515 CHESNUT STREET

The lands of this Company are located on Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. One well is sunk 687 feet, and O ! has already been obtained in quantities which are highly encouraging to the corporators that a flow will soon be realized of a permanency sufficient to pay handsomely on the investment. Samples of Oil may be seen at the office of the Company. 12-5-6t

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1935 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 608 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
E. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St, Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 16 barrels per day, and increasing.
No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 200 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 520 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.
No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.
No. 5. A half acre at Tideonie, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No. 6. Eight and a half acres in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are the producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.
Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 11-26-1m

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Free or Royalty Interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND, ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are fully beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$128,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $100,000

Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to C. B. DUNGAN,
12-7 No. 436 WALNUT Street.

COTTER FARM
OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
$2.50 PER SHARE.

Subscription Books are opened, and Subscriptions to the Capital Stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

The offices of the Company, Nos. 23 and 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, S. THIRD Street, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864. 12-1-7t

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized Under the Laws of New York.

TRUSTEES:—

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.

NATHAN BANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No 52 William street, New York.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 50 Broad street, New York.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.
VICE PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM Street, New York.
No. 121 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

250,000 shares to be sold in payment for the lands, leaseholds, and producing interests of the Company. The remaining

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal land have been secured IN FEE and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County (Pa.) Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the Company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion:—

No. 1. 30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2. 300 acres of rich oil land in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Pratter and Bennet runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3. Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4. Same interest in lease on the well-known "Hamilton McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well now being tested; already yielding twelve barrels daily, and rapidly increasing. Others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5. One twelfth of two leases on the Clapp Farm, near the great Williams and Stanton one hundred barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down five hundred feet, engine, &c. &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6. One-sixteenth of the fee in fifty-seven acres of Coal Land, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to a MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking houses named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:

BROADWAY BANK, corner of Park place, New York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 Wall street, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston. 12-5-6w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, . . . $1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50 PER SHARE.

It is proposed to form this Company from the following interests:—

1. The fee simple of 1000 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm" on Big Broken-Straw creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken Straw. Broken-Straw creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Allegheny river, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boats to Pittsburg. As mentioned before, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New York and Philadelphia. The boats rise from six to six feet, in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water-power to one of the finest and best constructed saw-mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw.

A gang of saws could be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of producing a revenue to the Company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, &c., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, &c. &c.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent.

The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable it immediately to commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw mill and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and in many places superior, and more numerous, than those observed in what has proved to be the best localities on Oil creek.

About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Homer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Homer run which empties into the Broken Straw creek at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situated nearly due north of the now celebrated Tideout, on the Allegheny river.

11. The fee simple of 1507 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta township, Forest county, Pa., and over the border of Venango county. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil man visiting the region says:—"Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the Creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta river for several miles.

This property is situate about ten miles east of the Allegheny river. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, etc., which can be made to yield a handsome revenue to the Company. The development of the county is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta river is lined with them on each side for miles—one at the mouth of Salmon creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil creek. In addition to this the counties surrounding Forrest county north, south, east, and west, are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest county is in the centre of an immense basin of oil, underlying that whole region of country.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the above mentioned subscription price, $2.50 per share, which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied *immediately* to the development of the property.

From the above prospectus it will be seen that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The extent of the property owned by them, over four square miles, the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend paying Oil Stock Companies in the country.

Subscription books will be opened and subscription the capital stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 307 WALNUT STREET
WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary. 12-5-6t

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50 PER SHARE
FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, borrable land suffic ent to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Baldwin Petroleum Company (Hayes' Farm) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to rotube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing the above wells, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¾ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our office for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a NON-ASSESSABLE dividend-paying Oil Producing COMPANY, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,
No. 34 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT below THIRD, Philadelphia Agency.
LEONARD & AGLEY,
No. 58 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers
Boston Agency.
11-16

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SOUDER,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-tf Secretary and Treasurer.

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash per with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGER BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
DIVIDEND BOOKS,
A full assortment of samples, hand for customers to select from. Styles of over 100 different Sheets of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

THE LATEST POPULAR NONSENSE.

The following highly elegant and intellectual production is said to be the "very latest" in London. It is sung, whistled, danced, hummed, and grunted by every body old enough to walk:—

THE HORRIBLE TALE.

O! it's a horrible tale I'm going to tell,
Of a sad misfortune that befell
A family that once resided
In the very self-same street that I did.

O! it is such a horrible tale,
It's sure to make your cheeks turn pale.
Your eyes with tears will be overran:
Wigglety, wagglety, wigglety, wum.

They never saw any company
Tho' a highly respectable family,
Till each grew more sadder and sadder,
And each was affrighted at the other's shadow.

They pulled down the blinds to keep out the light
Till everything was as dark as night;
And as they were determined on suiciding,
I'll tell you the manner they respectively died in.

One day as the father in the garden did walk,
He cut his throat with a piece of chalk:
The mother an end to her life did put
By hanging herself in the water butt.

The youngest daughter on bended knees,
She poisoned herself with toasted cheese:
The youngest son, a determined fellow,
Blew out his brains with an old umbrella.

The gardiner came in and saw the blood,
He ran himself through with a piece of rhubarb:
His wife saw the sight, and it turned her savage,
She burnt herself to death with a red pickled cabbage.

The old tomcat, as he sat by the fire,
Bit a piece on the fender, and then did expire:
The flies on the ceiling, their cases was the worst'n,
For they blew themselves up with a spontaneous combustion.

The old cow in the old cow-shed,
Took up the pitchfork and knock'd off her head;
The little donkey, hearing the row,
Knocked out his brains with the head of the cow.

O! it is such a horrible tale,
It's sure to make your cheeks turn pale.
Your eyes with tears will be overrun,
Wigglety, wagglety, wigglety, wum.

Anecdotes of Abernethy.

"A fox-hunter, somewhat stricken in years, consulted Abernethy. The man's digestion was not so good as it had been. He had lost his appetite; man delighted him not, nor woman either. 'Sir,' said Abernethy, 'you drink a great deal.' 'Now,' said the fox-hunter, when relating the interview, 'now, supposing I do drink a great deal, what the devil was that to him?' A literary gentleman called upon him. He, too, had a disordered stomach. 'Of course you have,' said Abernethy, 'a half-blind man could tell you that by your nose.' He used to have his wine of a merchant whose name was Loyd. He one day called to pay for a pipe, and thrust a handful of papers containing fees into the wine-merchant's hand. 'Stop, stop, doctor,' said Loyd, 'there may be much more here than you have to pay!' 'Never mind, Loyd. I can't stop. You have them as I had them.' He was very careless of money. He would receive a heavy fee, place the money on the table, and forget all about it. 'Lead me not into temptation' is the holiest, because the humblest prayer. Some few of his pupils were led into temptation. The loss of money was so considerable that the surgeon determined to ascertain who was the delinquent. He marked his money, and appearing suddenly before his pupils, said, 'Now, young gentlemen, be pleased to show me your purses.' The thieves were discovered and dismissed. He was one day about to perform an operation—a painful one. As was his custom, he took care to see himself that all the required instruments were at hand, and in first-rate order. 'I think everything is all right,' said one of his assistants. 'No, sir, everything if not all right,' replied Mr. Abernethy. 'Get a napkin to conceal these terrifying instruments. The man need not be horrified by the sight.' Abernethy was offered a baronetcy by the Earl of Liverpool. He announced the proposal to his family by saying, as they were about to sit down to dinner, 'Lady Abernethy, permit me to hand you to your seat.' He afterwards explained that he had been offered the title, but, for cogent reasons, declined the honor. The memory of Mr. Abernethy was singularly active and tenacious. A friend, of a poetical turn of mind, composed some verses complimentary of Mrs. Abernethy, which he recited after dinner on her natal day. Abernethy listened attentively, and immediately the reading terminated, exclaimed, 'Come, that is a good joke to attempt passing those verses off as your own original composition. I know them by heart;' and Abernethy at once repeated them without the mistake of a word. The 'poet' was astounded, mystified, angry. The amused host explained, and offered to repeat *verbatim* any piece of about the same length which any one in the company would recite."—*Eccentric Personages, by William Russell, LL. D.*

Fibs of the Press.

Liberty is much indebted to the press. So, we regret to say, is *license*. From the time that newspapers first shed their pleasant light upon a theretofore a newsless world, the manufacturers of those luminaries appear to have been somewhat given to—suppose we say a *distention of the truth*. As a member of the guild we put it mildly. Glancing over the pages of "rare Ben Jonson" the other day, we noted in his "Staple of News," which was put upon the stage in 1625, the following hard hit at the "aole editors" of that day:—

> "*Pennyboy, Junior*—Why, methinks, sir, if the honest common people
> Will be abused, why should they not have that pleasure,
> In the belief that lies are made for them,
> As you in office, making them yourselves.
> *Picton*—Oh, Sir! it is the printing we oppose.
> *Cymbal*—We do not forbid that any news be *made*,
> But that it be *printed*; for, when news is printed,
> It leaves, sir, to be news; while 'tis but written——
> *Picton*—Though it be ne'er so false it runs news still."

The "Pennyboys" (newsboys) of this our day and generation could scarcely talk more to the point than Jonson's youthful newsvender. Jonson has favored us with a pretty full description of the duties of a "writer for the newspaper press" in his day. Two hundred and sixty-four years ago, he particularized the labors of a gentleman in that line of life as follows:—"Factor for news for all the shires of England. I do write my thousand letters a week ordinary (rather *extraordinary*, we should say), sometimes one thousand two hundred (whew!), and maintain the business at some charge, both to hold up my reputation with mine own ministers in town and my friends of correspondence in the country. I have friends of all ranks and of all religions, for which I keep an answering catalogue of despatch, wherein I have my Puritan news, my Protestant news, and my Pontifical news."

It is astonishing how (newspaper) history repeats itself. Much of what the old dramatist has said in his plays about the "News Letters" of the early part of the seventeenth century would fit a great many of the dailies and weeklies of the nineteenth. The newspaper interest appears—to use the words of the late Felix Grundy—to have been "born a veteran." It had no infancy, but sprang into being perfect, like Pallas from the brain of Jove. So far as principle is considered, in what does it differ to-day from its picture as we find it drawn by the master hand of Shakespeare's contemporary? No "news writer" of Queen Elizabeth's time could have outfibbed the lightning telegraph; no puffer of the "Globe Theatre" could have flattered Burbage and his compeers more unctuously than our "dramatic critics" sometime flatter the stars, nay even the *rushlights*, of the modern stage.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Historical Carriages.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* says:—

"Several carriages having an historical interest are being brought from different palaces to the new Imperial coach-houses on the Quai d'Orsay. One of these belonged to Napoleon I, and was on different occasions driven by him. The great Emperor was by no means a good 'whip;' but he was ambitious of gaining a reputation as such. This ambition, when he was saying at the Camp of Boulogne, was very near being the means of shortening his days. One day he insisted on taking the reins from Cæsar, his pet coachman, who, not to *gener* his master, got up in the seat behind, along with Rapp Monge, and Cambaceres. Of the safety of the enterprise some opin on may be formed, when it is told that the vehicle was drawn by five young, spirited, and relatively unbroken horses, presented by the town of Antwerp to Napoleon. It required all Cæsar's experience and strength of arm to drive them. The instant they felt a less expert hand of they set in a full gallop in the direction of the sea. The uncrowned Cæsar thereupon roared to the crowned, 'Sire, to the left; pull them to the left, and give the reign to the second gray to the right.' 'Hold your tongue, Cæsar, I know what I'm about,' returned the Emperor.

"Seeing that the driver was no longer master of the horses, Cambaceres imp o ingly said, 'Ah, mon Dieu, sire, where is your Majesty going to?' 'What a coward you are, Cambaceres,' was the answer; 'don't you see that I'm driving you as I should?' 'Certainly,' said Rapp, who enjoyed the fright of the Arch-Chancellor, despite the danger he ran, 'your Majesty is driving as straight to England, where we so badly want to go.' But Cambaceres, on seeing that out of spite Napoleon lashed the horses, besought him to pull them up before they went over the cliff. Monge, his eyes shut, stuck to the door yellow with consternation, till the wheel came in contact with a big stone, when the carriage turned over, and the horses of themselves stood still. The Emperor, who was thrown from the box to a great distance, fainted; Cambaceres escaped with a bump on the forehead; Monge's hat was driven in; and Cæsar and Rapp managed to land on their feet. Rapp was no sooner down than he ran to succor the Emperor, who took some time to recover. Notwithstanding the plight to which his Majesty was reduced, the whole party laughed heardily; and when Napoleon got up, he, handing the whip to Cæsar, said:—'I must render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. I have had enough of coachman's work, and accordingly resign.'"

A Story of Paganini.

We may abridge an interesting story of Paganini. His violin got a fall in its case, which ungined an inner block. He went to M. Vuillaume in distress, saying his violin—a world-wide famous Guarnerius—had lost its tone. Vuillaume said the instrument must be opened; to which Paganini at last consented, on condition it should be done in his own presence. "It is impossible to describe the torture which Paganini endured. He twirled about, made grimaces, and suffered like a martyr, uttering exclamations which plainly showed the affection he entertained for his instrument, and the dreadful fears which he experienced at each crack caused by the breaking away of the glue, as it yielded to the action of the thin knife." Paganini then agreed to part with the instrument for three days. We suspect three hours would have done; but Vuillaume determined to make a *fac-simile*, which he took measures to do. Paganini, when he got the dear fiddle again, was delighted with it, said it was as good as before; and a few days afterwards, when Vuillaume paid it a vi-it at his request, said, "I have had two pins made, one for the doctor of my body, the other for the doctor of my violin." The pin was a capital P, formed of twenty-three diamonds. Vuillaume, astonished at this generosity, offered Paganini the *fac-simile* he intended to make. When Paganini saw this instrument, "the scene was strange and unaccountable. Paganini became serious and immovable. A look of doubt and fear overspread his features. Then he seemed surprised. He turned about the violins; changed their places; and more than once took the imitation for the original. He was evidently but little pleased to see a violin so similar to his own. At length he seized his bow to try the new violin, and on sitting down exclaimed:—'It is very good; it is like mine; it has the same tone—the same quality: it is my violin, leave it with me.'" Paganini then ordered another, at £20, which reached Nice just as he expired. The first *fac-simile* is the instrument on which Sivori plays.—*Athenæum.*

The Emperor's Dog.

The *Court Journal* has a letter from Paris, in which is the following sketch of the favorite dog of the French Emperor. We quote:—

Neron, the Emperor's favorite, is a sort of half-breed, of no particular race, but partaking of the good and bad qualities of all. The people about the court declare him to be silent and *sournois*, never barking when a stranger enters his master's presence, but rising suddenly and flying after his heels when he leaves the room; so that the visitor, who had begun by doing the *amiable* to Neron—who always lies stretched in superb nonchalance on the tiger's skin beneath the Emperor's bureau—having forgotten the creature's very existence by the time the interview is over, is sometimes taken by surprise, not of the most pleasant kind, when Neron's claws are heard sliding across the polished *parquet*, and his short yelp of rage is heard close to his boots.

The Emperor laughs heartily at the alarm expressed by the astonished intruder, for Neron never ventures beyond the door, and was never known but once to do more than express the displeasure he feels at the long bowing and leave-taking his Imperial master has to endure. It is one of the few domestic jokes belonging to the Tulleries, and Neron's idiosyncracy is so well known that it is one of the great delights of the Prince Imperial to speculate upon the degree of hatred he bears towards each departing visitor. Neron is descended in right line from that valiant prison-dog of Ham, who, intelligent beyond all previous calculation, put to shame the mistrust felt by the prisoner's friends, proud in the superior intellect which they fancied peculiar to humanity, by never betraying the smallest token of recognition when Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, destined to become the Emperor of the French nation, passed him as he lay before the stone steps of the porter's lodge. Instinct had told the reflecting animal that the time was unseasonable for demonstration, and that the mystery with which his old friend and patron had chosen to surround himself ought to be respected.

English Congregations Abroad.

Very curious is it to notice the various places abroad in which the English congregations assemble to worship. It is odd to witness at Venice the arrival of the congregation in a multitude of gondolas; the service is held in one of the old Venetian palaces. To the best of my recollection, it is also held in a state palace at Coblentz. At Aix-la-Chapelle the clergyman mounts a pulpit of extraordinary height in a Lutheran church. At Baden-Baden the service is held in a Roman Catholic church. At Biebaid it is held in a palace of the Grand Duke's, and commonly at a certain point in the service an appetizing oder is given out by the servants bearing dinner to the Serene Highness, through a gallery which is part of the room.

At Versailles there is an iron church. At Nice there is an exceedingly beautiful church. At Malta there is a cathedral which will always be associated with the memory of Adelaide, the good Queen Dowager. In one place the service is held in the chapel of what was once a Jesuit college; another in the old Carmelite convent; in another in a convent of the Sœurs Blanches. Sometimes it is held in the *salon salle a manger* of a hotel, and in one instance it is held in a room of a public casino; sometimes in a little church or chapel attached.

—The Bishop of Orleans, now in Paris, went there to celebrate the marriage of a deaf and dumb couple, both belonging to rich and noble families. The bridegroom is a Count, and the bride is a Mad'lle Champagny, the daughter of an author of reputation, whose ancestor received a title.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

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INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL.....$150,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 401 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury, specifying the amount to be assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $200 with $5 per week compensation can be had for $5 premium, or any sum between $200 and $5000 as proportionate rates.

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WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
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JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ESPECIALLY
FANCY SILVER WARE,
Suitable for 12 3rl
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

CENTRAL
EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No 232 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
12-2-1m* No. 112 N. FRONT Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 1108 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, December 12, 1864, for the prompt delivery at Mower Hospital, Chestnut Hill, of

Six (6) pieces 6x6 inch white pine, 32 feet long, well seasoned.
Twelve (12) pieces 6x6 inch white pine, 18 feet long.
Eight (8) pieces 6x8 inch white pine, 8 feet long.
Ten (10) pieces 6x8 inch hemlock, 22 feet long.
Eighteen (18) pieces 6x6 inch hemlock, 12 feet long.
Ten (10) pieces 8x8 inch hemlock, 20 feet long.
One hundred (100) pieces 3x4 inch hemlock, 16 feet long.
Nine thousand (9000) feet third common white pine flooring boards.
Five thousand (5000) feet third common white pine boards: all well seasoned.
Twenty-eight sash glazed, 9 lights each, 10x12.
Eight (8) pairs of butt hinges, with screws (4 inch brite).
Eight (8) knob locks: heavy.
One (1) keg 7-inch spikes.
Four (4) kegs nails: 1 of 20d., 1 of 10d. and 2 of 8d.
Twenty-five (25) perch building stone.
Twenty-five (25) bushels of lime.
Three hundred (300) pounds round iron, ¾ inch.
All to be approved, after delivery, by the Government Inspector.

No proposals will be received except upon the regular blanks furnished at this office; and the United States reserves the right to accept parts of bids, and reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-6-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CUTTING AND CORDING FIREWOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Nos. 534 and 536 Fourteenth street,
Near New York Avenue.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1864.

Written Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1864, for cutting and cording 5000 to 25,000 cords of WOOD, on lands within the limits of this Department, in Virginia or Maryland, to be designated by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

The wood must be cut in four feet in length, and split to the usual size of cord wood, and the cord will be eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet and four inches high.

The contractor will be required to make all necessary roads and to cord the wood in places easily accessible to teams.

Any further information desired can be obtained upon application at this office.

An oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States must accompany each bid.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cutting and Cording Firewood," and addressed to
M. J. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
11-30-6t Department of Washington.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 103 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....100,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation [on Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be commenced and with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-19-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
12 1 5t Quartermaster General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 8, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery at the following articles:—

500	PAIRS FLOGGED BOOTS,	No. 5,	Army Standard.		
500	do	do	do	No. 6.	do do
2000	do	do	do	No 7.	do do
1000	do	do	do	No. 8.	do do

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, December 15, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. MCKIM,
12-8-6t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 3000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bid or bids shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State)——— (Date)———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December 6, 1864, the following articles, viz.:—

——bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 1000 pounds.
——tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and I pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
———
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
Witness— {Seal.}
{Seal.}

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
1-4 1f Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER,
11-1 Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot at Washington.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Sewyekill Arsenal with the following articles:—

HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard.

The Tents to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard.

The Flies to be made of 24½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.

SHELTER TENTS, Army standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 33½ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.

All of the above tents and flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from delinquent contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace the guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal or considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.
HERMAN BIDDLE,
12-3 6t Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 26, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, December 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:—

Camp Colors for Infantry	.....	Army Standard.
Hospital Tent Flies, large,		do
Wall do do,		do
Hospital Tent Flies, large,		do
Do do small,		do
Wall do large,		do
Wall do small,		do
Company Order Books,		do
Do Clothing account Books,		do
Do Descriptive do,		do
Do Morning Report do,		do
Post Order,		do
Post Morning Report		do
Post Letter		do
Post Guard Report		do
Regimental General Order		do
Do Letter,		do
Do Descriptive		do
Do Index		do
Record Target Practice		do

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders according to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. MCKIM,
12-5-6t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 3000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bid or bids fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
1-4 1f Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

THIRD EDITION

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, December 7.—The steamer *W. R. Arthur* brings New Orleans papers of the 1st inst. but they contain no news.

Cotton opened unsettled and depressed, and continued dull and drooping to the close. Sales of strictly low middling at 120; good ordinary at 118. Early in the day 130 was offered and refused for strict middling. White clarified sugar, 23c.; flour, superfine, $10 75; extra, $11 75.

REBEL BATTERY ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

CAIRO, December 7.—A despatch from Paducah states that a report has reached there that the Rebels had planted a battery at the Harpeth Shoals, Tennessee river. A gunboat has been sent to that locality, and transports are not permitted to proceed above Smithland.

The steamer *Belle of Memphis* brings 30 bales of cotton for Cairo.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

Capture of Rebel Stores.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 22d November, by the United States steamer *Avenger*, of 154 Confederate Enfield rifles, 162 bayonets, 116 bayonet-scabbards, 4 bullet-moulds, and 17 bales of wool; also the destruction of 14 new skiffs and 2 wagons. The capture was made opposite Brunsburg, Miss.

Electoral College of Maryland.

The Presidential electors of Maryland cast their vote for Abraham Lincoln at Annapolis yesterday and last evening came to Washington and called upon the President. It is believed that they have made a protest against the change in the Baltimore Custom House proposed by the friends of Montgomery Blair, who aim to have Senator Hicks appointed to the Custom House in place of Hoffman, with a view to the election of Mr. Blair for the senatorship in place of Hicks.

Transfer of Prisoners.

Nine Rebel Surgeons, who were captured at Winchester on the 19th of September, were transferred from the Old Capitol Prison yesterday to Fort Delaware. They belong to Alabama and South Carolina regiments.

Protest of Louisiana.

Thomas J. Durant, and twenty other leading citizens of Louisiana, file a strong protest against the admission of the Louisiana delegation to Congress.

Case of Colonel Bowman.

A delegation is here urging the retention of Colonel Bowman as Provost Marshal of Delaware. The opposition in that State are intensely disloyal.

Serenade to Governor Fenton—Remarks of Mr. Lincoln.

Governor Fenton was serenaded last night. He made a war speech away up to the hilt, in which he incited to heroism, patience, and self-sacrifice. The assemblage then proceeded to the White House and clamored for Mr. Lincoln. He appeared at the door, loudly cheered. Governor Fenton introduced him to the multitude as the President, with the invocation, "May God bless him." The President spoke as follows:—

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I believe I shall never be old enough to speak without embarrassment when I have anything to talk about. (Laughter and cheering.) I have no good news to tell you, and yet I have no bad news to tell. We have talked of elections until there is nothing more to say about them. The most interesting news we now have is from Sherman. We all know where he went in at, but I can't tell where he will come out at. (Cheers and cries, "He'll come out all right.") I will now close by proposing three cheers for General Sherman and the army.

The Committees.

The delay in arranging the Senate committees and the consequent suspense of business in the Senate arises from the effort to restore Mr. Hale to the chairmanship of the Naval Committee, from which he was removed by the vote of the Senatorial caucus, and Mr. Grimes put in his place. This hindrance will be withdrawn to-morrow and all the committees will be announced.

Mr. Hale has written a letter here in which he requests to be retained at the head of his old committee. He is now at Halifax on his way to Washington. In the interest of the naval service of the country it has been determined among Senators that if he is complimented with the chairmanship it shall be upon the express understanding that he resign.

The Abolition of Slavery.

There is a good prospect of the passage through the House of the Constitutional Amendment to abolish Slavery.

THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Gen. Merritt's Expedition into Loudon Valley.

STEVENSON DEPOT, Va., December 4.—An important expedition of the cavalry under command of General Merritt, 1st Division Cavalry Corps, which has been absent about one week, has just returned from a visit to Loudon valley, bringing, in round numbers, 2000 head of cattle, and 1000 head of sheep, besides some horses.

The whole valley, or that part of it visited by General Merritt, has been completely stripped of stock, for at least five miles on each side of the pike, and all the barns containing hay and other forage, have been burned. This portion of Loudon valley has been the rendezvous of Mosby and his men, who hitherto have found abundance of subsistence for themselves and horses, and from which they have made periodical attacks upon our line through Ashby's, Snicker's, or some other of the convenient gaps of the Blue Ridge.

This raid and its effects will be to deprive the guerilla chief of his main sources of supply, at least within easy distance of our lines. The losses, in many cases, will undoubtedly fall upon innocent parties; but the necessity of stripping the country of subsistence for these annoying squads of guerillas, made the measure a necessity. Much of the stock was young and of little value, except as a rising farm stock.

General Merritt encountered but little opposition during the expedition. A portion of his force went to the Potomac, returning via Snicker's Gap. A repetition of these visits to other parts of the valley where the guerillas most do congregate, which will possibly be made from time to time, will teach these people the consequences of guerilla warfare—*upon themselves*.

Officers who were with Gen. Custer's Cavalry on his late visit to Moorfield, state that the country west of the mountains abounds in everything just as it did before the war, the people having as yet realized but little of the effects of the Rebellion.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) said—I wish to give notice that on to-morrow I will introduce a joint resolution for the restoration of peace, and union, and the vindication of the Constitution, and the guarantee of the rights of the citizens of the several States.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.)—I move that the Senate proceed to the election of the Senate Standing Committees. Carried.

Mr. Anthony.—I move that the rules which require the election of Standing Committees by ballot be suspended, and that the following committees be chosen:—

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson, and McDougall.

On Finance.—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness, and Henderson.

On Commerce.—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Saulsbury, and Lane of Kansas.

On Agriculture.—Mr. Lane, of Kansas, Chairman; Harlan, Wilson, Powell, and Farwell.

On Military Affairs and the Militia.—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Lane (Ind.), Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, and Brown.

On Naval Affairs.—Mr. Grimes, Chairman; Anthony, Willey, Harding, Hicks, and Hendricks.

On Manufactures.—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Morgan, Riddle, Wilkinson, and Hendricks.

On the Judiciary.—Mr. Trumbull, Chairman; Sumner, Ten Eyck, Harris, Foote, Powell, and Johnson.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Collamer, Chairman; Dixon, Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, and Pomeroy.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Harlan, Chairman; Pomeroy, Foote, Harding, Carlile, Hendricks, and Wright.

On Private Land Claims.—Mr. Harris, Chairman; Sumner, Howard, Riddle, and Harding.

On Indian Affairs.—Mr. Doolittle, Chairman; Wilkinson, Lane (Kansas), Harlan, Nesmith, Brown, and Buckalew.

On Pensions.—Mr. Foster, Chairman; Lane (Ind.), Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew, Foot, and Brown.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Wilkinson, Chairman; Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, and Wright.

On Claims.—Mr. Clark, Chairman; Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Morrill, Hicks, and Davis.

On the District of Columbia.—Mr. Hale, Chairman; Dixon, Henderson, and Wilson, Morrill, Wade, Willey, Hendricks.

On Patents and Patent Office.—Mr. Cowan, Chairman; Richardson and Sprague, Ten Eyck, Lane (Indiana), Ramsey, Conness, and Saulsbury.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Mr. Foot, Chairman; Trumbull, Grimes, Farwell, and Hendricks.

On Territories.—Mr. Wade, Chairman; Wilkinson, Hale, Lane (Kansas), Carlile, Davis, and Richardson.

On the Pacific Railroad.—Mr. Howard, Chairman; Collamer, Johnson, Harlan, Trumbull, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, and Brown.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Printing, on the part of the Senate.—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Morgan and Powell.

On Enrolled Bills, on the part of the Senate.—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Cowan and Hicks.

On the Library, on the part of the Senate.—Mr Collamer, Chairman; Johnson and Howard.

Select Committee on Slavery and the Treatment of Freedmen.—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Howard, Carlile, Pomeroy, Buckalew, Brown, and Conness.

The above were agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the joint resolution explanatory of so much of the Internal Revenue act as referred to the duty on cigars (an abstract of which was printed on Wednesday morning).

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said that the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended the tax, and he now wished to know whether the Committee of Ways and Means intended to change the duty on tobacco.

Mr. Stevens replied that he had given the subject some consideration, but he did not know what the conclusion of the committee would be.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the bill be postponed for a few days for further examination.

Mr. Stevens replied that in the opinion of those best instructed the Department had lost millions of dollars by the construction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Brooks said in the opinion of a large number of manufacturers it was quite impossible under the principle of the law ever to have honest manufacturing of cigars. The temptation was so great, the duty so immense, and the punishment so severe, as to render it almost impossible to prevent frauds.

By the measure now before them there was no doubt, from the best information, that the best way was to attach a one cent stamp to each cigar sold, and this would produce a larger revenue than the principle in the bill.

Mr. Stevens explained that all the committee had done was to put a proper construction on the law, in contradiction to a very erroneous decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said that some of the manufacturers had stopped nearly entirely in consequence of the very singular construction of the law. The construction went beyond even the law itself.

He thought something more than a simple joint resolution was necessary to remedy the defects. He hoped his friend from Pennsylvania would be patient in clearing up the difficulties which surround the subject.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded to show that nine-tenths of the cigars manufactured since Congress adjourned, had paid but $3 instead of $8 a thousand, owing to the construction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The measure pending was here repealed to give the proper construction to the law.

Mr. Brooks expressed the hope that the Committee would take time to consult with honest manufacturers in order to remove the existing difficulties by, as the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended, a duty on leaf tobacco.

A duty on cigars should be considered in the same connection. He repeated that experienced men had advised a stamp duty on cigars, similar to postage stamps, say one cent, as yielding the largest revenue. The temptation to smuggling, from Canada and elsewhere, was now irresistible.

Old stamped cigar boxes were used in which to put new cigars, and so a stamp alone would stop this, besides realizing the largest revenue.

Mr. Leonard Myers (Pa.) trusted the subject would be acted upon at once, as, owing to the present construction, the revenue of the Government was much reduced from that source.

Mr. Hasson (Iowa) advocated the passage of the pending proposition, showing that every day the Government was losing revenue by cigars paying but $3 instead of $8 per thousand.

At the suggestion of Mr. Stevens the subject was postponed till Monday.

A message was received from the President recommending that Captain Winslow, and Lieutenant Cushing, each receive a vote of thanks; the one for the destruction of the pirate *Alabama*, and the other for the destruction of the Rebel iron-clad *Albemarle*, this action being necessary under the law, in order that those officers may be advanced one grade. The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETRE TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 40. Noon, 37½. 1 P. M., 37. Wind, N. W.

FIRE.—This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame stable, two stories high, in Exeter street, above Eighth. A lot of hay and feed was destroyed. A horse in the building was rescued. The loss is estimated at $1500, upon which there is no insurance. The property belonged to Mr. Hayes.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—In May last the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood of this city. This was contrary to the wishes of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, who took umbrage at the course adopted by Dr. Moriarty, and that gentleman, subsequently, satisfied that he had erred to some extent, and had acted in a manner contrary to the best interests of the Roman Catholic Church, addressed an apology to Bishop Wood. The following is the correspondence relative to the matter:—

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1864.—A sense of Christian duty has obliged me to make reparation for all offensive proceedings in connection with a lecture delivered by me in this city on the 21st of last May. Accordingly, I have presented to the right Reverend Bishop of Philadelphia an apology for acting contrary to his prohibition, and a retraction of every word offensive to him and other dignitaries of the Church. The reparation thus made has given satisfaction to the Right Reverend Bishop, as will be seen in the annexed letter. I cannot express adequately my gratitude for the kind condescension wherewith the Right Reverend Prelate has admitted me to reconciliation; but I pray that my deficiency may in a measure be supplied by an increase of veneration for his Christian magnanimity on the part of his whole flock.

P. E. MORIARTY.

CATHEDRAL, LOGAN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.—Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O. S. A.—Very Rev. Dear Father:—I have received with extreme gratification your most welcome note of this date. You could not have made a more complete and satisfactory reparation for the error committed. I accept it most cordially, as containing all I could require or desire. It restores completely those amiable relations which I sincerely grieved should have ever been disturbed. It elevates you (permit me to say it) in my esteem both as a man and a Priest of God. I will not wait for you to signify a desire for the restoration of your faculties, but request you to consider this note as a concession of them, which only needs your acceptance. I beg to tender you the expression of my sentiments of sincere respect and esteem, and to assure you that I shall ever remain your sincere friend and obedient servant in Christ.

†JAMES F. WOOD, Bishop of Philadelphia.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Yesterday a young girl named Ellen McNaully, aged 16 years, was before Alderman Pancoast, charged with larceny. It seems that a few days since she appeared in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, in search of employment. She applied at the residence of Mrs. Lawrence, to whom she told a most pitiable tale. She represented herself from Manayunk, and that the mills at that place were all stopped, and she had no employment.

She said her parents were dead, and she had no one whatever to care for her. Mrs. Lawrence, out of compassion, at once employed her as a domestic. At night Ellen was shown to her room, when, instead of retiring, she repaired to Mrs. Lawrence's private wardrobe and there dressed herself in all the choice clothing and under-garments that she could lay her hands on. She took clothing to the value of about $70, and then decamped. The fact of the robbery was communicated to Lieutenant Lovaire, of the Fifteenth Ward police, who despatched two officers in search of the thief. Last evening Ellen was found at Camp Cadwalader. It seems that she was in the habit of visiting there, and associating rather freely with the soldiers. She could drink whisky, swear like a trooper, and was a confirmed bummer. She was locked up, and this morning committed to prison.

STATE MILITARY ACADEMY.—The trustees of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at West Chester, accompanied by Governor Curtin and his staff, General Russell, Surgeon-General Phillips, and a number of prominent citizens of Pennsylvania, paid a visit to that institution yesterday afternoon. The whole affair came off with great *eclat*. The Governor made one of his ablest addresses to the cadets, and the ability with which they drilled, and the admirable system under which the Academy is conducted, excited general admiration. It is daily extending its sphere of usefulness, and ere long will reach a State reputation equivalent to that held by the national academy at West Point.

ALLEGED GAMBLING SALOON.—The proprietor of the big giant show, giving the name of Charles Howard, was bound over yesterday to answer the charge of setting up a device contrary to law for the prevention of gambling. It is alleged that three countrymen entered the establishment to see the big giant, and while there they were conducted to a private room, where a case of watches and jewelry was shown them. By paying a certain sum of money they might chance to draw a gold watch or other *valuable* article. They invested some of their surplus revenue, and "came out at the little end of the horn." Howard was bound over to answer at court.

STORING GOODS ON THE SIDEWALKS.—The High Constables have made numerous arrests of parties who have been violating the new ordinance, which prohibits the storing of goods on the sidewalks. Storekeepers are making a desperate fight against the ordinance, and a bill to repeal it will be introduced into Councils to-morrow. It is doubtful whether the bill will pass. The committee to hear from those opposed to the ordinance will sit in Common Council chamber this afternoon.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 27 men, of whom 1 was enlisted for four years, 22 for three years, 2 for two years, and 2 for one year. They were credited as follows:—First Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 1; Seventh Ward, 1; Ninth Ward, 1; Tenth Ward, 5; Thirteenth Ward, 1; Fifteenth Ward, 1; Twenty first Ward, 5; Twenty-fourth Ward, 11.

COAL THIEVES.—This morning Jacob Henning and Michael English were before Alderman Pancoast, having been arrested at Pennsylvania avenue and Girard avenue while in the act of stealing coal from the Reading Railroad cars. One of the men had a wheelbarrow, which the other was filling with coal. The defendants were committed to answer.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. Ashton, Bowen, New York, W. J. Taylor & Co
Ship Onward, Chase, Fernandina, Curtis & Knight.
Barque Katharine, Cuthbert, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque E. A. Crehmore, Rice, Pensacola, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Timothy Field, Patterson, Salisbury, do.
Brig Koren, Elliot, Boston, do.
Brig Elizabeth, Libby, do. do.
Schr N. Farrell, Somers, Port Royal, D. S. Stetson & Co
Schr T. T. Derringer, Blackman, Port Royal, H. A. Adams

ARRIVED THIS MORNING

Barque Hesston, Spates, 4 days from Port Royal, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Mary C. Warner, Mariner, 12 days from New Orleans, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Fanny Jarman, 13 days from New Orleans, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Kennebec, Libby, 5 days from New York, with mdse to Curtis & Knight.
Brig Marshall Butch, Coombs, 5 days from Bangor, with lumber to Gaskill & Garvin.
Schr Mary Miller, Champion, 4 days from Beaufort, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Edward Lee, Lee, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse to Curtis & Knight.
Schr W. C. Davol, Mathes, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., December 8.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater this afternoon:—Steamer Eagle, from New York for Baltimore; barque Pathfinder, from Philadelphia for Boston; brig Gilmore Meredith, do. for Port Royal; schr Harriet Fuller, for Boston; E. C. Johns, for Wareham; Effort, for Fortress Monroe; W. D. Cargill, M. A. Rich, A. Tirrell, for Boston; Rebecca, W. P. Phillips, John Walker, Rebecca Knight, Yalma (three-masted), Wave, Caroline Hall, all with hay, from Northern ports for Baltimore and Washington; Magoe, for Providence; and Amazon, with oysters.

TOAST, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, December 8.

The movement in Stocks to which we alluded yesterday, as the consequence of the calm but firm tone of the President's Message, was checked somewhat by the foolish tinkering of Congress with the finances. It has been our disagreeable duty, on more than one occasion, to declare against legislation upon gold, and in every instance the pernicious effects of the measures we denounced were visible in forty-eight hours after the article was written.

It is the misfortune of the country that men whom we elect to Congress, however eminent they may be as lawyers or politicians, have not, in the main, an acquaintance with business affairs intimate enough to warrant hasty legislation upon the ordinary trade interests of the nation; and instead of doing as is done in England, France, and even in Russia, *i. e.*, calling the leading men in any given business into counsel, and so mastering the subject, all sorts of crude and ill-digested measures are attempted or adopted, and great interests unsettled or jeopardized before the blunder is discovered. The tinkering with the tariff at the close of the last session was an instance of this sort of folly. The prices of silk goods were advanced 30 per cent. in a day, and importers and holders of such goods were put all at sea by this surprising act, which nearly doubled the duties without notice. Orders in Europe had to be suddenly countermanded, and consumers found prices marked up over night, from 30 to 50 per cent. on articles which they needed immediately.

The currency came in for the same kind of inconsiderate legislation, and acts in relation to gold were passed and repealed with a magical celerity that would have astonished Blitz, but which was perfectly disgraceful to the National Legislature. Our readers will remember how we expostulated in regard to the Gold bill, and how quickly our worst fears were realized; for it was manifest to the most shallow clerk in any broker's office, that if the loyal people, who were resisting the gold rise by selling largely whenever it was put up, were prevented altogether from dealing in it, that a few experts could carry the price up ten or twenty per cent. any day they pleased; and the result was just as we had foretold.

As if the folly of the last session was not sufficiently gigantic, we have at this session, on the very first day, a repetition of this sublime nonsense, with improvements and variations. It was proposed not only to make gold transactions penal, but it was resolved to *convert paper into gold by an act of Congress*. Now, when these gentlemen can perform this feat, if they will "call spirits from the vasty deep," they will find them appear upon the floor of the House with diamonds in their laps, ready to shower them in profusion upon such grand magicians.

Gold is as much an article of merchandise now as corn, and is as liable to be affected by the law of supply and demand. Both may be changed in price favorably or adversely by speculation; but no law on earth can change their essential character. If we attempt to feed twenty thousand men on a half-peck of corn meal we shall fail; if we attempt to pay a million of men a high salary in gold out of twenty millions, we shall probably fail also. We shall be obliged, we think, to select some other commodity, in both cases, to consummate our purpose. If any act of Congress could possibly accomplish this feat, surely the present body would be the one to attempt it.

It will be found, however, that if we are to carry on this gigantic war for the suppression of this wicked Rebellion, we must feed and pay our men; and if we have not gold, we must have paper; and if we cannot keep down prices while we go on expanding and spending money, we are in the same fix that all nations have been who have had heavy wars upon their hands, and have adopted paper as the medium of exchange between the buyer and seller. The only things that will keep down gold are contraction, taxation, rigid economy, and bold strokes at the foe in the field. As for all the rest, Congressional speeches, acts of legislation, town meetings, newspaper articles, and telegraph despatches about a starving enemy, and reliable contrabands, who say that the Confederacy is caving in—they are all, every one of them, to use a Turkish expression of great force, Bosh! essential humbug, of which we have had more than enough for four long years.

The war is on our hands, and we must fight it out, and accept all the attendant difficulties of the situation. Like all disagreeable duties, we should perform it as quickly as possible; and if 500,000 more men and ten hundred more millions will not do the work up by next midsummer, in the name of all reason and common sense let us double both the men and the money, and consummate the business promptly and thoroughly. We shall then have ample ability to return to a sound financial basis, in what the soldiers call "a double-quick;" and we shall save time, save credit, and feel a proud satisfaction in having done our duty nobly, like men who have an earnest love of country, which no impediments can conquer—no disaster dismay—to whom Impossibilities are unknown, and the glory of success is assured.

Another oil company that we can recommend has been added to the list, called the Commonwealth Oil Company, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding the actual value of the property of this Company, it represents a capital of only two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of $2·50 each, the subscription price at present for which is only $1·50 each, the territory of the Company is thirty-five acres, in fee simple, on Slippery Rock creek, Lawrence county, Pa., and is part of the famous "Matthew Stewart" oil tract, and adjoins the "Phillips Well." The results thus far obtained in boring are highly satisfactory, the existence of vast deposits of oil at a moderate depth being established. There is also an abundance of coal of the best quality on the property, to furnish fuel for steam engines, and rich veins of iron ore have been developed. $15,000 unpaid capital has been reserved by the company. Samples of the oil, coal, and iron from this tract can be seen at the office, No. 515 Chesnut street, where subscriptions are received.

The market this morning is quite steady, with a fair demand for shares of all kinds—the public feeling more assured of the future, and since the Gold bill in the House has been tabled by a decisive vote, it is hoped that the currency tinkers will abstain from further rash experiments. The New York market is much firmer than yesterday and prices are more steady. The market in Reading, which is our leading dividend-paying fancy stock, is steady at 68½.

The Oil shares are dull, but there is a strong undertow, which leads us to look for a rally in those that have been most hammered down. If the directors will only put the merits of their respective properties fairly before the public in the journals, the really meritorious will advance in price, and the bogus ones will die a natural death suddenly, with no hope of resurrection hereafter.

Government bonds are in demand, but prices are rather lower, with sales of 5·20s at 106¾; 10·40s at 101¼; and 6s of 1881 at 109¾, coupons off; new City 6s sold at 98; and Pennsylvania 5s at 93¾.

Railroad shares continue dull but steady, with sales of Reading at 68¼, an advance of ¾; 44¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 51 for Elmira preferred; and 37 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is little or nothing doing. 64 was bid for West Philadelphia; 15½ for Arch; 25 for Green and Coates; 69 was asked for Second and Third; and 48 for Tenth and Eleventh.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 43 was bid for Penn Township; 51 for Girard; 57 for City; and 46 for Consolidation; 185 was asked for North America; and 70 for Farmers' and Mechanics', old stock.

Canal shares have advanced. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 39@39¼, an advance of ¼; 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common.

Oil stocks continue dull, and prices are unsettled, sales of Caldwell at 6; Mineral at 2¼; McClintock at 5¼; Perry at 4; Densmore at 8¼; and Oil Creek at 8@8¼.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per cent. per annum. Prime paper is scarce and quoted at 9 per cent.

Gold continues excited, and prices have advanced about 3 per cent. since last evening, opening at 239; advanced and sold at 242 at 11 o'clock; fell off and sold at 241¾ at 12; rallied and sold at 242 at 1 P. M. Market steady.

GOLD SALES.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, December 3, 1864.—SIR:—Your letter of November 28, in relation to the parties who sell gold on speculation and claim that they are exempt from tax upon the ground that they sell on their own account, has been received.

As I understand the case these sales are merely speculative, the vender is not the owner of the gold he offers, nor has he it in his possession, and in fact none is delivered, but the transaction is completed by the payment of differences.

The proviso to section 97 provides for an addition of 50 per cent. to the regular tax, in the case where any person not licensed as provided shall sell or offer to sell gold, &c., not *bona fide* at the time his own property, and actually on hand; in addition to all other penalties, one of which would be for doing business without a license.

Under this proviso, any person selling gold not *bona fide* at the time his own property and actually on hand, is deemed to be doing the business of a broker.

If he has a license as such, he is liable to the tax of one-twentieth of one per cent.

If he has no license, he is liable to the penalty, and for the additional fifty per cent. on the tax.

If such party sells gold which is *bona fide* his own property at the time and actually on hand, he is not liable to the tax.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy-Commissioner.
Alex. N. Lewis, Esq., Revenue Agent, No. 28 Pine Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 8.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Junction Oil	2	200 sh Krotzer	2 1-16
1000 sh Excelsior	1½	500 sh St. Nicholas	4½
400 sh Walnut Island	3¾	100 sh East Oil Creek	1
200 sh do	3 1-16	500 sh Bull Creek	3¾
100 sh do	3⅛	100 sh Union Pet	2¾
200 sh Hibbard	2¾	300 sh Egbert Oil	8¾
500 sh Dunkard	1 2-16	1000 sh Olmstead	2¾
200 sh El Dorado	2¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, c. p.	109¼	50 sh Oil Creek	8¼
$1000 U. S. 5-20s, c.	106¾	300 sh do	8
$2500 U. S. 10-40s	101¾	500 sh do	8¼
$500 do	101¾	400 sh Crude Oil	1¾
$1000 Penna 6s	94¾	200 sh Snake Skin Oil	14¾
$100 City 6s, Sch. Imp	98	200 sh Phillips Oil	5⅝
$2000 Phil & Trenton bds.	100	100 sh Sch. Navigation	33¼
$1000 Pa. R. 2d m	107	100 sh do pref.	39¾
200 sh Caldwell	6	100 sh do	39
76 sh Mineral Oil	2¾	9 sh Penna R. R.	57¼
200 sh McClintock	5¼	8 sh Norristown R. R.	58
100 sh Perry Oil	4	7 sh Minehill R.	51½
200 sh Densmore	8¼	25 sh do	50¾
300 sh Reading R.	68¼		

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

10 A. M. ..... 239 12 M. 241½
11 A. M. ..... 242 1 P. M. 242
Market strong.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	242	244
American Silver, 2's and 1's	239	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	221	..
Spanish Quarters	222	..
Penn. Currency	¼ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7¾	8	Irving Oil	7	9
Big Mountain Coal	5	6	Pope Farm Oil	..	94
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	10	12½	Densmore	8	8¾
Green Mt. Coal	4	5	Dazell Oil	9	9¾
N. Carbondale	2	3	McElroy	5¾	6
New Creek	¾	1	Roberts Oil	1	3
Citizens Coal	1¼	1¾	Ormstead	..	2¾
Butler Coal	18	..	Noble & Delamater	10½	11
Diamond Coal	10	..	Hibbard	..	2¾
Swatara	10	..	Story Farm	2¾	2 60
Pine Mining	20	..	Ermine	2¾	3¼
Cornerthat	..	5¾	Petroleum Centre	8¾	9¾
Keystone Zinc	1¾	2¾	Egbert	..	4¾
Excelsior Oil	..	1¾	Hope Island	¾	1
Big Tank	2¾	3¾	Allegheny River	1	1
Continental	2¾	3	Curtin	14	15
Farrell	..	2¾	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1¾
Oil Creek	..	8¾	Bull Creek	..	3¾
Maple Shade Oil	38¾	40	Germania	1	1 1-16
McClintock Oil	..	5¾	Cora Planter	7¾	7¾
Pennsylvania Per	2	3	Briggs	5¾	6¾
Perry Oil	..	4	Rock Oil	4¾	4¾
Mineral	..	2¾	Tarr Farm	2¾	3
Keystone Oil	1¾	2¾	Globe Farm	..	1¾
Venango	¾	1¾	Schuylkill Creek	..	2¾
Union Petroleum	..	2¾	Upper Economy	¾	1
Beacon Oil	..	1 1-16	Walnut Island	..	3¾
Seneca Oil	6	7	Hildreth	..	2¾
Oracle Oil	1	1 1-16	St. Nicholas	..	4¾
Franklin Oil	1	1¾	Phillips	..	5¾
Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	1¾			

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, December 8.—Trade moves rather sluggishly in all departments, but the advance in gold and Exchange has caused a firmer feeling.

Cotton is inactive, and ranges from $1·26 to $1·30.

There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and it is taken on arrival at $12@13 64 lbs. Small sales of Timothy at $4·75@5, and Flaxseed at $4·50@5 bush., including a small lot of the latter at a higher quotation.

The Flour Market presents no new feature. There is very little inquiry for shipment, and only a few hundred bbls sold at $10@11·50 for extra, and $13@17 50 for extra family. The sales to the home consumers are at the above figures. Rye Flour is scarce, and firm at $9. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The offerings of Wheat are light, and it is held firmly. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·60@2 65 bushel, and white at $2·75@2 85. Rye commands $1·70@1·75. Corn is more wanted after, and 6000 bushels sold at $1·05 for old yellow, and $1·20@1·21 for new. Oats are active, and 10,000 bushels, chiefly afloat, sold at 92c. In Barley and Malt no sales.

Stock is in steady request. Sales of Madeira at 130; Kinnahan at 125, an advance of 1c.; and Barnett's at 90 lb.

Sugar is held firmly, and further sales of prime are reported at 22½@23c.

Whisky is firmer; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1·09@1·10, and 100 bbls. Peoria at $1·05.

AMUSEMENTS

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

TWENTY-SECOND NIGHT
OF THE
EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT
Of the beautiful and young actress,

LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
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LUCILLE WESTERN.

Who will appear in night by

DEMAND OF THE PUBLIC;
DEMAND OF THE PUBLIC;
DEMAND OF THE PUBLIC;

In C. W. Taylerne's moral, emotional Play of

EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;